Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1863. { NO. 35.

BY FELTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,

To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

...FELTON, Editor.....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

...one year, invariably in advance.....$4 00

...ription to Weekly paper received for less than

...r, one year, invariably in advance,... $10 00

..... " " " 5 50

..... " " " 3 00

...will, in all cases, be discontinued at the end ...ription year, unless renewed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..... 2 00

Do. do. 2 do..... 3 00

Do. do. 3 do..... 4 00

Do. do. 3 months without change..... 14 00

Do. do. 6 do....do.....do..... 25 00

Do. do. 12 do....do.....do..... 40 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged $2 per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

...Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA)
RALEIGH, May 8th, 1863.

...ORDER,

...TENSION OF THE MILITIA OFFICERS is di... the advertisement of Capt. Henry A. Dowd, ...ired to exchange *Cotton Yarn for Wool*... ...herder for the purpose of manufacturing our soi... ...ing and Militia Officers are requested to ... by urging patriotic citizens to make the ... by countenancing all sales or exchanges with ...

...ers are ordered to seize all wool purchased ...ith beyond the limits of the State, contrary ...struction of this Order.

...ed of the State, for the purchase or exchange ...ith, or an appointment under the great seal ...ate. Militia Officers are ordered to arrest all ...laiming to be agents of the State for the purpose ...pretence of such appointment, and have them ...to the next Term of the Superior Court, to an... ...harges as may be preferred against them.

By Order of Governor VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 7th, 1863.

TO THE LIMITED SUPPLY OF WOOL which ...e now at the command, and in view of the ...ssity of procuring any great amount from Texas, ...principal market for her supplies,) I take ... of announcing to the patriotic men and ... that I am making arrangements to ex... ... Wool, and earnestly request that ... wool will not dispose of it to any person... ...ent of the State, and acting under my ...

...Established Depositories for the *Cotton* ...scribed to each County, making it conv... ...se who wish to make the exchange, to dose...

...In procuring the wool, is to *clothe N. C.* ...ested by every patriot to lend a helping ...ister in whose the State will stand every ...ier for your husbands, your brothers and your ...ers, ...ce upon the agency of those at ... ...ked to do this, you must keep your ...ts of the operations, and exchange it ... for Cotton, Yarns, &c.

Very respectfully yours,

H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M. N. C. Army.

1868-21—34-2

NOTICE.

...States by
...Kay, Receiver, } In Confederate Dist. Court
vs.
...Perry, }

...ving to the Court that M. Solomons, of Atlanta, ...he debt due from the defendant to Carlin Dra... ...y, and Dewitt, Toler & Co., of N. Y.— ...ity that publication be made for one ... ...k in the Wilmington Journal (weekly) for the said ...eppear at the next Court to be held for the ... ...ver, at the Court House in Sampson, on ...nd be heard, and then and there propound

DAN. C. LEMAN, Clerk C. D. C.
32 1m

SALT.

...RIGGS is making Salt at Stump Sound, One... ...ay, which he will sell at his works two dollars ...ow the Wilmington market price, or he will ...t for provisions at the current market rates.

...ersons desiring a large lot of Salt can possibly be ... and parties take by water it would do well to buy ...ply at once. ...ington.

...25 3m*.

...Soldier's Family Weekly, to amount of $10 and send ...ill be for payment.

NOTICE.

...NEXT OF KIN and distributees of Willoby Powell, ...ased are notified that I am prepared to settle, and ...ct upon them any charge for their interest. ...ct upon to be prepared and show their respec... ...ims to distribution.

R. C. JOHNSON, Adm'r.

...ton, N. C., April 23d, 1863. 1861-17-31 ot

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, ...following tracts of land: 1,200 acres immediately ...on the lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizaville, and two and a half miles from the Little Sugar Loaf on the Cape Fear river. This Land is as good for ...ising in this county; there being six or seven ...dred acres of good swamp, the most of which is drained, ...acres under cultivation which will produce forty ...rn per acre. There is on this Land a good ...ing house nearly finished, and other good buildings. ...ut 100 acres adjoining the lands of Daniel ...and Wm. Bordeaux; also 300 acres adjoining the ...of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 340 acres ad... ...acres of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 100 ...joining the lands of John Cain. These lands are ...for sale, or will be taken in payment for the above lands ...at a reasonable price. I have other lands on Colly ...Creek which will sell.

R. P. MELVIN.

...Smithtown, Bladen County, April 30, 18 3—31-1m*

$20 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward for the confinement ...ail, and advise I can get him, of my boy WASH... ...ave N. who ran away on the about the 1st of ...last. He is about 21 years old, 6 feet 8 or 9 inches ...and a dark copper color, his left knee bent in and ...ger on his right hand is off at the first joint. Said ...was trying to get to Virginia where he came from ...Yankees.

J. R. TOWNSEND,
Little Rock, Marion Dist., S. C.
18-3 28-10.*

NOTICE.

...following certificates of Bank Stock were lost some ...since. Notice is hereby given that application ...made for new Certificates:

...ate for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape ...in the name of John Myers & son.

...al certificates, in all amounting to 50 shares, in the ...Cape Fear, in the name of John Myers.

...ate for 9 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the ...of Daniel S. Myers.

...ficate for 4 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the ...of A. B. Willingham.

...ficate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil... ...in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. ...Covington.

...ficate for 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil... ...in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. ...Willingham.

...ficate of 10 shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil... ...in the name of John Myers, Trustee of Harriet L. ...Covington.

JOHN MYERS.

...Sutherd, April 15th, 1863 30 3m*

$50 REWARD.

DESERTED IN January, 1863, from Camp Whiting, near Wilmington, JACOB HERRING and JOHN A. JORDAN, privates of Co. I, 8th Regiment N. C. Troops.

...said Herring is about five feet eight inches high, fair ...plexion, dark hair and black eyes. The forefinger of ...right hand is off at the first joint.

...John A. Jordan is about five feet, eight inches high, dark ...ght skin, dark hair, and dark eyes. They are supposed ...in Columbus county, N. C. A reward of $50 each, ...be paid for them and delivery at Camp Whiting, or their confinement in jail, so that I can get ...

GASTON D. COBB,
Capt. Co. I, 8th Reg't N. C. T.

May 9th, 1863 179-2t—33 4t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at May Term, 1863, of Bladen County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Theophilus Tatom, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

JOHN H. TATOM,
Executor.

FURTHER NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES. Will be sold at the late residence of Theophilus Tatom, deceased, on the 4th day of June next, several valuable tracts of land. Also 11 negroes—men, women and children. Terms of sale six months credit. Purchasers required to give notes with approved security. Sale to continue till all sold.

JOHN H. TATOM,
Executor.

May 4th, 1863. 33 3*

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTORS of Jesse Quinn, deceased having ascertained under a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, at April Term A. D., 1863, the respective amounts due the legatees and devisees of the said Jesse Quinn, hereby gives general notice that they are ready to settle said estate. We will not pay interest on any money in our hands.

JOHN MAXWELL,
JESSE B QUINN, } Executors.

May 14th, 1863 33 6t*

The late departure of an absconding clerk admonishes us of strict attention to the issue of permits to leave this port and city. No licenses should be given for steamers, sailing vessel, officers, sailors or passengers without unquestionable vouchers and references. There are, we firmly believe, Yankee agents and correspondents in this city, either transiently or permanently, and we cannot be too vigilant in searching out and preventing their schemes. Such enterprises as that of ARNOLD HARRIS, and that lately achieved by the defaulting clerk referred to are rarely undertaken without some colleague or associate.—*Charleston Courier.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 21, 1863.

A FRIEND in the army near Kinston, writes to us in reference to a business firm whose card and advertisements appear in our paper. We would state that we are informed that the Receiver has instituted suit. What the result of that suit may be, we do not know. As long as any business is legal, and the advertisement for it neither reflects upon public morals nor private character, we do not feel at liberty to refuse it. The courts must decide upon such things, not we. We publish the only paper now in Wilmington, and although our political antecedents are too well-known to require any explanation, we feel that we have no right to take any partizan advantage of our position, although in feeling we agree fully with our correspondent.

The Conscripts.

JUDGE PEARSON of this State having decided that parties furnishing substitutes over thirty five years, when the conscription only extended to that age, do not become liable themselves on account of their substitutes becoming liable under a subsequent call, we are authorized to state that the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge PEARSON's opinion as authority, and that persons who have obtained substitutes, but subsequently become liable through the liability of the substitutes, will be required either to enter the army or procure new substitutes over the age of the present call.

We have received the second number of HILL & SWAYZES Full Pond Guide for May, 1863, published at Griffin, Georgia. This might be made a work of usefulness to the traveller, but as its last number appears to have been issued without any reference to the changes of the time tables of trains from certain points, it is calculated to *mislead* rather than *lead* the traveler. For instance, the Wilmington & Manchester cars are made to leave Wilmington at 5:15 P. M. and 6 A. M.; whereas, ever since the 22 d of February last, the trains have been leaving here at 5:20 P. M. and 6:15 A. M. We do not pretend to say where the fault lies, and merely allude to this one road with the intention of calling the attention of the compiler to the fact of the error, wishing the publication of the Guide success.

It is reported that the army of General HOOKER which recently crossed the Rappahannock, numbered 163,000 men.

This we very much doubt. We know that in numbers it far exceeded that of General LEE, but have no idea that its effective force exceeded 120,000 men.

CASUALTIES IN N. CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Killed—Lieut C C Cole and Maj L Odell. Wounded—J H Wilmore, Sergt Major.

Company A—Killed—Privates G W Poovy, J A Sherrill, I B Fisher and W Robbins. Wounded—Lt W A Suttle, Corpl R B Clark, Privates P S Lutz, B F Sherrill, M Sparks, N Clarke, W A Martin, W D Ledbetter, J W Robinson, W B Fowler, J H Dula, J M Badger, M Unger, J C Sherrill, Jas Knight, John Knight, S Hass, M Lingle, R Deal, E A Benfield, A Brinton and C Simmons.

Company B—Killed—Corpl C Washburn, Privates J B Cook, J Bauman and H Gurley. Wounded—Sergts R A Tate and J W Epps; Privates W G Cox, A B Taylor, J A Canaby, J L Ingle, L L Walker and J Haney. Missing—Privates E P Reid, S A Chandler and A Clayton.

Company E—Killed—Sergt G W Wiles, Privates A Archer, S G Baker, T W Hooper, R Loftin, J F Meaders and J H Frazier. Wounded—Lieuts R W Cole, O C Wheeler, Corpl P W Pratt, Privates S G Andrew, D M Clapp, J H Claplin, A J Frazier, P Oakley, J Quackenbush, S A Pegram, S Shuck, J Sims, J M Loftin, G L Frazier, W L Meaders, M D Medearis, R H Couch, L Loftin, G S Powers and H Poe. Missing—A V Bayley.

Company F—Killed—Sergt J H Toliver, J Stamper and P Severing. Wounded—Capt W L Mitchell, Corpl M B Toliver, Privates J C Cawdill, J W Estep, O B Finney, R C Gambill, J C Reeves, C Richardson, E Richardson, W Sperlin, A Toliver and F S Pegram.

Company G—Killed—Privates Cicero Bragg and Christopher Fields. Wounded—Capt G A Graves, Lieut R S Mitchell, Lieut M H Cobb, Sergts R S Blackwell, C B Stokes, M R Sartin, Corpl W D Page, Privates James Lambert, W S Wheeler, S Snow, L J Perkins, W M Lee, J Work, R Leonard, N Reid, J H Knot, D Brewer, J H Wayne and L J Padgett. Missing—Privates G W Strader, R J Mitchell, J Jackson and J Prior.

Company H—Killed—Privates W W Martin, P H Martin and H Sisk. Wounded—Lieut M T Mitchell, Sergts H Williams, W G Sisk, Corpls J A Core, J M Burge, Privates A P J Allberty, J M Campbell, W B Duggins, J Farr, J W Frazier, W H Hall, C H Hollingsworth, G J Jackson, G W Laurance, R S Martin, W D Martin, J W Nicholson, R L Phillips, J M Robinson, P Sisk, B H Sumblin, J H Tilly, R H Taylor and T Wilkins.

Company I—Killed—Sergt J Presnel. Wounded—Capt G W Lamb, Lieuts J H Palmer, J S Robins, B W Burkhead, Sergts J L Brown, A H Julian, Corpl H H Rollins, Privates R T Causey, Davis, T F Jolley, E Lathram, N F Lewis, J McDowell, W J Staley, A Tucker, W Frazier, C Robbins, John Jones, R Lee and L McDowell.

Company K—Killed—Privates B Miller, M Smith and J H Horton. Wounded—Lieut C E J Dobson, Sergts J W Grawford, J H Pinkerton, Privates J H Davis, M Davis, G Suttles, J H Petest, M E Wilkerson, G W Curtis, P M Stepp, O J Stroup, P Caldwell, W Varner and N H Roads. Missing—Lieut J B Burgin and Private J E Tilley.

Company L—Killed—Privates A Gorley and C Albright. Wounded—Capt Lee Russell, Lieut L C Homey, Sergt R W Robbins, Corpl F M Birkhead, L M Birkhead, C L Vance, Privates W D Curtis, A D Fogleman, A P Hutton, W J Hicks, J Reames, S Clayton, A M Limbry, A T Marsh, W J May, H C Steed, W Staley, J C Thornbrough, J Tariff, C M Vestal, Z Ward, A O Williams, S York, W L Mills, David Dorset, A M Allred, D A Fox, T H Lassiter. Missing—Privates J E Cavinoss and J Kanipes.

Company M—Killed—Private H S Carroll. Wounded—Lieut Peter J M Robbins, J M Dawrance, Corpl W T Robbins, Privates D Wright, T Rivett, J A Allred and J A Henson.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	31
Wounded,	175
Missing,	12
Total loss,	218

THIRTY FOURTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Adjt J W Hadnick, slightly.

Company A—Killed, Sergts D Cox, Corpl D Johnson. Private John Bare. Wounded, Sergts J G Richardson, E C Long. Privates H Atwood, John Bare, sr., Thomas Clary, J Richardson, John Richardson, Larry Sheets, J P Smith, Wm Patrick, D C Williams, L Woodlie, Jacob Bare, jr. Missing, Alex Taylor.

Company B—Killed, Privates H W Wall, J A Lucas. Wounded, Sergt J P Philbeck, Corpls L D Davis, Caleb C Sparks. Privates F C Dobbins, Wm B Smart, Wm A Jones, J Hollifield, E O Hamrick, W O Davis. Missing, D B Harrill and J Womack.

Company C—Killed, Privates J F Toms, J Wilkerson. Wounded, Sergts L N McBeaver, G W Koon, Colorbearer. Privates S H Bagwell, John Cook, J Dobbins, W H Elliott, W O Ledbetter, J L Shittle, S C Weaver, S P Weeks. Missing, Privates A W Cock, J Early, R McClure.

Company D—Killed, Sergt E A Lawrence. Wounded, Sergt J Carriker, P A Sloop, W A Kupstrick, Corpl R A Overcash, Privates D Ray, J H McLauchlin. Missing, Privates T J Atkinson, J J Clodfelter, H S Brown.

Company E—Killed—1st Lieut Perry D Harper, Privates Daniel Davis, L Parsons. Wounded—Privates A C Hartzoe, J Heap, D Rinehardt, Geo Kiser, J Kiser, N Carpenter, P Hefner, C S Martin, W M Hall, L Wise, M Finger. Missing—J F Bess, J W Armstrong, Jesse Eaker, R A Taylor.

Company F—Killed— — — T S Shuford, Private J G Petty. Wounded—Sergt B Hendrick, Corpl A J Borders, Privates J Mauney, W Forman, W W Williams, D T Williams, W A Turner, W H Turner, J Eaker, Sr, D C Peeler, C C Gibbons, J H Hardee, J N Loudon, C G Martin. Missing, J H Lee, A B Lee, E E Warren.

Company G—Wounded—Privates A S Alcorne, C W Abernathey, J K Ashberry, J Beaty, L Greenhill (since died,) A P Hoover, J McAll, Wm Hipp, J G Bam, S Hayse, J Terris, J M Lewing. Missing—S King.

Company H—Killed—Privates J W Shields, — McMahgh, M J Roberts. Wounded—Sergt J Allen, Corpl T Hamp, Privates L Allen, Wm Allen, W P Camp, S Dellinger, W B Brown, R M S Hopper, B H Revel, M Self, T A Ware, J W Roberts. Missing—J L Putnam.

Company I—Killed—Private M Hunnicutt. Wounded—Sergt E Robbins, Corpl J Morrow. Privates C Hinsdale, J Mintz, S Hoop, G B Hawkins, J F Linebarger, J Clayton. Missing—B G Tate, M Wood, P Burgess.

Company K—Killed—Corpl C Caldcott, Private J Hardaster. Wounded—Sergt P W Saunders; Privates W H Hall, A S Hogin, F Hurley, R Reives, J R Hughes, C Caldcott, N Freeman, W F Russell, D A Thomson, C Macon, C Murchison, J Crawford, T Hearn.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 20; wounded, 113; missing, 21; total loss, 154.

G. F. GORDON,
Maj. Comd'g, 34th Reg't N. C. T.

JAS. W. RIDDICK, Adjutant.

Mississippi Affairs.

JACKSON.—The Mobile Advertiser says that its correspondents having left Jackson, special reporters have been sent up to the last telegraph station nearest to Jackson, to gain and transmit information; and if possible, to establish communications, by couriers, or otherwise, with General Johnson's headquarters. That paper says:

The occupation of Jackson by the enemy in force, is not so serious a matter in a military point of view as it at pears at first sight. Gen Johnston yielded it without a fight, in preference to risking a battle with overwhelming numbers. He would have taken that risk if Jackson had been of greater importance than as a point of railroad in possession of the enemy. But that possession he already had at Canton. That the movement of Gen. Grant is a bold one must be admitted—that it has been so rapid, as up to this point, to surprise and outgeneral the Confederate authorities, cannot be denied. But in the boldness of the enterprise consists its danger.

He has stretched out his line from his base at the crossing of the Mississippi river, to Jackson, a distance of some seventy-five miles, and however great his force may be, a line of that length is fearfully exposed to even an inferior enemy of disciplined troops in the field. Near his left wing, resting on the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of the Big Black, is the main body of Gen Pemberton's army. Gen Johnston, with some 8,000 men, is in front of his right, and in a position to communicate with or join Pemberton in a night's march; whilst a third army is being massed on this side of Jackson, subject to orders to cross Pearl River above Jackson and co operate in a fight with the enemy in front, or to cross below and attack him in the rear.—There is also reason to believe that a column of reinforcements from Port Hudson is still behind Grant, and will be marched forward to take part in the battle soon to come off.

The situation is briefly this: The enemy is many miles from his depot of supplies, with his line weakened by that great extention; he is confronted by a large and disciplined army of Confederate troops, in the hands of a master of the art of war; Vicksburg and Port Hudson are strongly fortified, and, as we know positively, are amply provisioned for a long siege:—Grant's army must soon be weakened by the expiration of the terms of enlistment of many of his troops, and hot weather and Mississippi water will soon weaken it a great deal more by a number of indefinite leaves of absence.

There is nothing discouraging, much less alarming, in the aspect of such a campaign programme as this. It contains enough, however to warn every man in Mississippi and Alabama to arm and prepare to fight the enemy.

A Brilliant Achievement

Two Yankee Steamers Captured in North Carolina Waters—All honor to our Partizan Rangers.

We have one of the most daring and brilliant feats of the war to record. On last Saturday, the 16th, Capt. E. T. Elliott, commanding a company of Partizan Rangers, with thirty men, captured two Federal steamers in the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and brought them through the Sound to Franklin, on the Blackwater, passing on the way a number of the enemy's gunboats. Elliott arrived in this city with his prisoners, some thirteen in number, on yesterday.

In Capt. Elliott's report to the Governor, he says:

"I have the honor to report the capture of the steamers Emily and Arrow, yesterday, the former a fine sailing side wheel steamer, and the other a propeller, used on the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island and other points. I had conceived a plan of capture sometime ago, and yesterday found an opportunity to execute it. About 6 o'clock p. m., at the usual hour, the Arrow came in sight in the Currituck Canal. Upon the proper distribution of my force, thirty in number, and when she came along side we hailed her and demanded a surrender which was complied with without resistance. After capturing the Arrow and knowing that the Emily was lying about two miles below awaiting the arrival of the Arrow, I took twelve men aboard, determined if possible to secure this prize, and believing that it would require a good deal of caution. I placed the Captain of the Arrow in the wheelhouse and required him to steer up along side of the Emily as if nothing had happened. My plan succeeded, and she surrendered without resistance. We captured on board the Arrow the officers and men, numbering seven, and thirteen on the Emily. Among those captured on the Arrow was a Surgeon U. S. Navy. The great haste required gave me no opportunity of reporting their names. We found no guns on the boats, but a lot of mail bags which are forwarded to you. After 8 o'clock I started for some port to secure my prizes. We steamed all night passing a large gunboat (the Whitehead) mounting six guns; we passed Edenton about daylight; the people believing we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan five negroes hailed us believing us their Northern allies. We received them on board and immediately set them to their owners who have them now in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of embarrassment, I concluded to run on the Blackwater river, arriving at South Quay about one o'clock to-day. I was met by Major Rodman, afterwards by Major Rogge, who assigned Capt. Dobney, an old officer of the Navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisoners to Franklin, we started to the latter place, arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board. The Arrow is valuable on account of her machinery which is said to be fine by the Engineer, who was assigned me by Maj Rogge. The Emily is valuable for her machinery as well as hull, which in my opinion and that of officers stationed here, would make a valuable gunboat."

The following are the names of the prisoners as registered at the Provost Marshal's Office in this city: Geo W. Howland, Peter Ford, Wm. Salt, Ambrose Brown, Albert Brown, Seneca Young, Edward Van Aken, J. Jester, Albert Parsons, of New York, Levi Bennett, Hyde county, Buffalo; Robert E. Taylor, Joel Jones, Geo. H. Everett, Pennsylvania.—*Raleigh Progress, 20th inst.*

The War Tax on Commission Merchants.

In reply to a letter from some merchants, the Secretary of the Treasury replies as follows. It is to be regretted that acts are frequently so clumsily drawn, with such ambiguity in some respects, and contradictions in others, as to require a law-officer, in some cases, to interpret their meaning. It is now decided that a calendar year means only eight months. Says the Secretary:

"I have to inform you that Commission Merchants are liable, under the provisions of the act of 24 h April, 1863, to a specific tax of two hundred dollars, and a tax of two and one half per cent on all sales made. Under section 6th of the act, the liability to pay the tax attaches from and includes the 24th of April, the date of the act. The specific tax for the year is due and payable at the time of registration, which is required to be done within sixty days after the passage of the act, and on the 1st day of January in each year thereafter.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servt,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Sec'y of the Treas'y."

Retaliation.

The law passed by the late Congress—in secret session, we presume, as it has just come to light—is destined to have an important effect, and may change the whole character of the war, making it even more sanguinary and terrible than it has been heretofore. We refer to the act which declares that, all commissioned officers in the ranks of the enemy who shall be captured whilst in command of negroes, shall suffer the penalty of death; and all negroes taken in arms against us, shall be delivered up to the authorities of the State in which they are found, to be dealt with as any existing law of the particular State, or any future enactment, may prescribe.

This is a summary process; but it is right. It may lead to retaliation on the part of our brutal and bloodthirsty foes; but we must be prepared for it, and meet violence with violence.

The Yankees have now, to their shame and everlasting disgrace be it said, adopted a system which they spurned at the beginning of the war; and, despairing of our subjugation, though outnumbering us as three to one, seek to crush us by fomenting internal difficulty by means of servile insurrection. They have organized and armed half civilized beings, and urge them, by the freedom of their race, even to the annihilation of the white population of the South. What course is left us in dealing with such foes, but to treat them as outlaws and murderers? They have invaded our country, robbed us of our property, carried away our servants, and despoiled our homes. And yet, when the accidents of war have placed them in our power, they have been treated with all the tenderness usually shown by one belligerent to another, in an honorable warfare between distinct nations.

But this treatment on our part seems to have emboldened them to the commission of greater atrocities; the last and greatest being that now under consideration; for such, we doubt not, will be the judgment of the civilized world. It is proper and right, then, that the Yankee officers who will put themselves at the head of negro brigades, regiments and companies, should fight with halters about their necks. The Lincoln Government may retaliate; and, if so, the black flag will be hoisted. We have had more prisoners, from the beginning of the war, than the enemy, and the disproportion is likely to continue in our favor. Let them take a note of this fact, and be admonished. Our people will never consent to see their soldiers put on an equal footing with the black regiments of Lincoln, whether these be officered by white men or not; and when they fall into our hands, there can be no system of mutual exchange that will restore them to the ranks of the abolitionists. If, therefore, the Lincoln Government insists that its black soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, when they are captured, and be held subject to exchange, then the issue will at once be joined. It will be clearly the duty of the Abolition Government, in this way, to protect the black regiments which it has, or may inveigle into its service; and we may, accordingly, expect threats of retaliation such of our countrymen as fall into their hands, if we refuse to adopt an amalgamation cartel. But, the thing is simply impossible, and the sooner the Lincoln Government comes to understand this matter fully, the better it will be. We can never consent to listen, for a moment, to terms that would degrade the men who are fighting our battles. They would scorn to accept them, even at the price of safety.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Work done by the Confederate Navy.

The New York *Tribune* publishes, from "memoranda kept by the American Shipmasters' Association," the following list of "captures by the rebel privateers:"

BY PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Brig Joseph, Myers, May 25, sugar.

BY STEAMER NASHVILLE.

Ship Harvey Birch, Nelson, November 19.

BY PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Brig Albert Adams, Cousins, July 3, sugar.
Brig Benjamin Dunning, Furney, July 3, sugar.
Brig Cuba, J. G. Foster, July 1, sugar.
Bark Isben Dodge, Hoxie.
Schooner Golden Rocket, Perdleton, July 4, in ballast.
Bark Louisa Eltham, White, July 3, sugar.
Brig Machias, Sheppey, July 3, sugar.
Brig Naiad, Chase, July 2, sugar.
Bark West Wind, Saunders, July 4, sugar.
Brig Neapolitan, Burdett, February 3.
Schooner Daniel Trowbridge, W. H. Morrow.

BY PRIVATEER WINSLOW.

Schooner Transit, E. Knowles.
Schooner Herbert, Martin.

BY PRIVATEER CALHOUN.

Schooner John Adams, C. B. Arcral, May —, ells.
Schooner Mermaid, Soper, — ells.
Brig Panama, Cook, May 24, ells.

BY AN UNKNOWN PRIVATEER.

Schooner A. P. Thompson, J. M. Small, May 19, in ballast.
Brig B. T. Martin, French.
Brig Hannah Balch; Mathews, sugar, &c.
Brig Lydia Frances, Campbell.
Schooner T ——,

BY STEMER ST. NICHOLAS.

Schooner Mary Pierce, Dodge, June —, ice.
Schooner Margaret, June —, coal.
Brig Monticello, Hopkins, June 29 coffee.

BY PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

Schooner Enchantress, Devereaux, July 8, miscellaneous.
Schooner J. P. Watson, Eldridge.
Schooner S. J. Werring, Smith, July 8 miscellaneous.

BY PRIVATEER ECHO.

Schooner Mary Goodell, McGilvery, July 9, sugar.
Brig Mary E. Thompson, Hayner, July 9, miscellaneous.
Brig John Welsh, Field, July 6 lumber.

BY PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

Bark Alert, Church, October 15.
Brig Alabama, October —.
Ship Benjamin Tucker, September —.
Ship Brilliant, George Heger, October 2, miscellaneous.
Schooner Courier, October —.
Schooner Crenshaw, Nelson, October 26.
Brig Easterling, Warren, January 23.
Brig Dunkirk, Johnson.
Bark Elisha Dunbar, David R. Gifford, September 13.
Ship Golden Eagle, Swift.
Ship Golden Rule, Whitebury, January 26.
G. B. Hateras, Patrique.
Ship Levi Starbuck, Mallen, December 12.
Bark Lamplighter, Harding.
Bark Laurette, Wells.
Ship Lafayette, Small.
— Manchester.
Ship Ocmulgee, Osborn.
Ship Ocean Rover, October —.
Bark Olive Jane, Sallock, February 21.
Bark Parker Cook, Fulton, November 30.
Schooner Palmetto, O. H. Deland, February 27.
Schooner Starlight, October —.
Ship Thomas B. Wales, Lincoln, December 12.
Bark Virginia, S. R. Tilton, September 17.
— Wave Crest.
Schooner Weatherguage, October —.
Ship John A. Park.
Ship Bethiel Thayer.

BY PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

Schooner Aldebaran Hand, March —.
Brig Corrie Ann, Small, January 26.
Brig Estella, Brown, January 22.
Ship Jacob Bell, Trisbee, March 2.
Ship Star of Peace, Hinckley, March —.
Ship Washington, White, February 20.
Brig Windward, Roberts, January 25.

Late Gen. Van Dorn—A Card from his Staff.

MOBILE, May 15, 1863.

We, the undersigned, members of the late Gen. Van Dorn's staff, having seen with pain and regret the various rumors afloat in the public press, in relation to the circumstances attending that officer's death, deem it our duty to make a plain statement of the facts in the case.

Gen. Van Dorn was shot in his own room, at Spring Hill, Tennessee, by Dr. Peters, a citizen of the neighborhood. He was shot in the back of the head, while engaged in writing at his table, and entirely unconscious of any meditated hostility on the part of Dr. Peters, who had been left in the room with him apparently in friendly conversation, scarce fifteen minutes previously, by Major Kimmel. Neither Gen. Van Dorn nor ourselves were suspicious in the slightest degree of enmity in the mind of Dr. Peters, or we would certainly not have left them alone together, nor would Gen. Van Dorn have been shot, as we found him five minutes later sitting in his chair, with his back towards his enemy.

There had been friendly visits between them up to the very date of the unfortunate occurrence.

Gen. Van Dorn had never seen the daughter of his murderer but once; while his acquaintance with Mrs. Peters was such as to convince us, his staff officers, who had every opportunity of knowing, that there was no improper intimacy between them; and for our own part we are led to believe that there were other and darker motives, from the fact that Dr. Peters had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government while in Nashville, about two weeks previously—as we are informed by refugees from that city—that he had remarked in Columbia a short time before, that he had lost his land and negroes in Arkansas, but he thought he would shortly do something which would get them back;" and finally, that having beforehand torn down fences and prepared relays of horses he made his escape across the country direct to the enemy's lines.

Such is the simple history of the affair, an we trust that in bare justice to the memory of a gallant soldier, the papers that have given publicity to the false rumors above alluded to—rumors alike injurious to the living and to the dead—will give place in their columns to this vindication of his name.

M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. G.
W. C. SCHAUMBURG, A. A. G.
CLEMENT SULIVANE, Aid de-Camp.
R. SHOEMAKER, Aid-de-Camp.

The Lesson of the Raid.

We are not at all surprised that the Yankees boast so hugely of the Stoneman raid. It is true that it did very little damage. The injuries to the railroads were very slight, and soon repaired. But all this matters not to them. Their journals will fabricate any amount of damage that the Northern appetite can demand and the gullibility of the world can swallow. We are not disposed, however, to underrate the importance of the lesson which this raid teaches, and the disasters which may ensue if it is not taken to heart. The damage the Yankee raid actually accomplished was nothing; what it *might* have done, (with such a cavalry leader as Stuart,) is incalculable. We are not so sure that the Yankees make an empty boast when they say they could have dashed suddenly through Richmond, and, perhaps, made our President prisoner! In the darkness and confusion they might have fired the public buildings, storehouses, and bridges, and inflicted a loss which might have proved fatal to our noble army. All this they *might* have done, and all this they *will* yet do, if the authorities, whose duty it is to protect the city and the railroads leading to it, do not learn a lesson from the Yankee raid.

When we bear in mind the strong force and sleepless energy with which Washington is guarded, it seems wonderful that our own capital should be left in a condition so exposed that two hundred Yankees can ride within two miles of the town and absolutely go to sleep, keeping time with their snores to the ringing of the city bells. Shall we ever relapse again into such a condition and invite our destruction?

Richmond Dispatch.

The Trans-Mississippi Country.

A surgeon attached to Harrison's regiment and recently direct from the Trans-Mississippi region, furnishes some very interesting intelligence from that section. He brings flattering accounts of the improving condition of affairs in Missouri and Arkansas. The people of the former State are in great numbers hastening to the standard of Gen. Price, and are represented to be well supplied with arms, cannon, and other munitions of war. The Union families of Missouri are stated to be leaving the State, leaving the growing crops—and the Southern families are sending their husbands and sons to the army, and all come forward and voluntarily take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. The wheat crop in Arkansas is being harvested, and a finer one was never seen. Corn is 25 cents a bushel, and flour $3 per 100 pounds in Missouri.

The disaffected troops of Hindman's command were returning to the ranks under Price. From one county alone the narrator saw seventeen companies return to their arms. The accounts from Louisiana are not less cheering. Kirby Smith was being reinforced with some of our best troops to an extent sufficient to enable him to perform good service to our cause. A month ago the growing corn was shoulder high, with a fair prospect of an abundant yield.

Richmond Dispatch, 19th inst.

TREATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Major Charlton H. Morgan, who has just returned from captivity at the North, having been taken by the enemy at Lexington and recently exchanged, confirms the brutal treatment of rebel prisoners at the North, as related by others and heretofore published. He on account of his fraternal relation to Gen. John H. Morgan, was subjected to special indignities. At Camp Chase the prisoners were stripped to the waist in the presence of women and children and robbed of their clothing and money. In passing through Philadelphia the prisoners were attacked by a mob, the boys throwing sand and stones at them, and the women making the most indelicate and insulting demonstrations. At Fort Delaware, where they were confined for a short time, they were put in filthy pens and received two meals a day, the first consisting of crackers and the brackish water of the Delaware, which made half of them sick. The second meal consisted of crackers and tainted meat, cooked with garlic to disguise its putridity. On the way to Camp Chase the most insulting treatment received was from the East Tennessee renegade soldiery.

ANOTHER CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS.—We find in the Greensborough Patriot a decision of Chief Justice Pearson on a third case of habeas corpus. The applicant in this case was one Nicholson, of Guilford county, a skillful miller and mill-wright, aged 33, who had been enrolled as a conscript and ordered into service in July 1862, after his application for exemption as a miller had been refused by the commandant of conscripts. He disregarded the order and continued to work at his trade as mill-wright, in this State and in Virginia, till March last, when, coming from Virginia to this State on a visit to his family, he was arrested by Lieut. Anderson as a recusant conscript. The Chief Justice decide that the exemption act of Oct. 11, 1862, applied to both conscription acts; that the man being "actually employed at his trade *at the time*," means at the time of the passage of the law; that it being shown that Nicholson was so actually employed at the time of his being ordered into the service, he is entitled to exemption, and the Chief Justice accordingly ordered his discharge, Lieut. Anderson to pay the costs.

Fayetteville Observer.

THE ALABAMA TRAITORS.—We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from Governor Shorter, of Alabama, to Surgeon P. C. Winn, in regard to the Alabama traitors, captured by General Forrest in North Alabama, in which the Governor says he has "demanded," under the order of President Davis, all officers taken in Alabama, found serving with armed slaves, &c.

The Govenor is not certain, from the information thus far obtained, whether he has a right to make a similar demand for the privates, but has determined to make a vigorous investigation of all the facts, and use every means in his power to bring the traitorous wretches to punishment befitting their crimes.

We greatly admire the spirit of Governor Shorter in this matter, and hope to see his example emulated in every State.—*Rome

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

NOTICE.

From and after this day the subscription price of this paper will be FOUR DOLLARS per year, in advance.—All subscribers now in arrears, who do not pay up by the 30th of June next, and pay one year in advance, will have their papers discontinued at that time. ☞ No subscription received for less than 12 months. ☜

April 23d, 1863.

Fire.

About a quarter past two o'clock on yesterday afternoon fire was discovered on the water side of the Sheds at or near the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Depot. The sheds contained cotton and probably Spirits Turpentine.—In a very short time the flames spread to the large wooden ware house a few yards North of where it first broke out. All the sheds, the ware house and contents, were destroyed, except a few bales of Cotton, which were thrown into the river. It is not known certain how the fire originated, but it is supposed it caught from sparks from a Steamer which left the wharf but a short time previous to its being discovered. At the time of writing this, 3 o'clock, P. M., the fire is still raging, but as the engines are at work, it is hoped it is for her progress will be stayed. As yet, none of the Rail Road property has suffered.

P. S. The fire has been mainly subdued. The amount of loss we are unable to state. The cotton is believed to have belonged to the Government, or at least the principal part of it. We do not think the Railroad has sustained any injury from the conflagration.

THE NEWS.

The news from the direction of Vicksburg is of such a mixed character that we hardly know what conclusion to come to—whether to regard it as favorable or unfavorable. The very latest accounts, indeed, which are up to Thursday night, incline us strongly to take a very hopeful view of the situation. The enemy certainly sustained a heavy loss in his attacks made upon our works on Wednesday last. General JOHNSTON had arrived at Vicksburg the day before with reinforcements, said to be twelve thousand.

That the enemy had assaulted our works and been repulsed seems certain. The evacuation of Snyder's Bluff by our forces appears also to be almost certain, while its re-occupation is reported. Upon the certainty of this latter fact, as well as upon the time when it took place, much will depend. With Snyder's Bluff in the hands of the enemy, we could not prevent his penetrating the Yazoo country to the rear of Vicksburg, bring his supplies and reinforcements from the Mississippi above Vicksburg without running the gauntlet of our batteries on that river, or incurring the trouble and expense of carrying them over the swampy peninsula opposite Vicksburg—transporting them on all sorts of aquatic machines below to Grand Gulf—say forty miles—thence by land forty-five miles, an enormously extended line. So high an estimate did the enemy place upon Snyder's Bluff, that he spent nearly all last winter and spring in trying to turn it, going by the Yazoo Pass—by the Sunflower River, and by Steele's Bayou, in the vain effort to reach a point in the Yazoo above the Bluff, and of course above our fortifications. The great importance of the question as to its re-occupation will be easily perceived, as will also the importance of knowing how long it was in the hands of the enemy, or, at least, was not in the hands of our troops. Was it long enough unoccupied by us to permit the enemy to get his transports past into the Yazoo, so as to take Vicksburg in the flank? It does not appear, upon the whole, that the Bluff was taken by the enemy. Our garrison immediately at Vicksburg had been greatly reduced by the sending of forces to operate in the field. So much reduced perhaps as to compel a drawing in of their lines, their diminished force being inadequate to their full defence.—If JOHNSTON got there in time with reinforcements, as seems nearly certain, then no harm was done to us, but probably a great deal to the enemy.

The position of things is precisely such as leaves us anxious to hear more. If JOHNSTON can refrain from his usual custom of getting wounded, we think the prospect a good one, especially as PRICE seems to be making "a rattling among the dry bones" out in Missouri. What a pity that he was ever withdrawn from that Department, or that while in it, others were put over him in command.

It appears that VALLANDIGHAM has had Fort Warren assigned as his place of confinement, and it is reported that Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM has gone crazy, in consequence, we suppose, of recent occurrences. There is a good deal of talking North about resisting such things, yet they are done and not resisted.

We suppose Indiana and New York will soon contribute a few additional victims to the rigor of military rule. They would seem to have had pretty hot times recently in Indianapolis. But we see in all this no assurance of anything like effectual resistance to the despotism so vehemently denounced.—*Daily Richmond, May 26.*

The Richmond Enquirer.

We dislike newspaper controversies at any time, although we have not always been able to avoid them. We regard them as peculiarly out of place now, and, therefore, in referring to the *Enquirer* we do so with no idea of entering upon any discussion. We shall be brief, and merely refer to the facts as they exist.

The *Enquirer* of Saturday, the 23rd instant, contains a communication over the signature of "A Virginian," dated May 14th, from the camp near Fredericksburg, and paying a high tribute to the gallantry of North Carolina troops in the battle near Chancellorsville. The *Enquirer* also contains an editorial article headed "To Correspondents," and devoted especially to "Virginian" in which that correspondent is taken to task for presuming to call in question the accuracy of a statement made by a former correspondent of the *Enquirer* in reference to the brigades composing the division commanded by General ROSES, (formerly D. H. HILL's.) It is alleged by "Virginian" that the correspondent referred to asserts that this division, which bore a conspicuous part, was composed of Georgians, Alabamians, Marylanders and Virginians. This assertion "Virginian" shows to be incorrect, as the division was composed of one Alabama brigade, two Georgia brigades, and two North Carolina brigades. "Virginian" thinks that justice to a noble State requires that this error (which he deems unintentional) should be corrected. The *Enquirer* editorially denies that any of its correspondents made such mistake, and says that "a Wilmington, N. C., paper contained a most unnecessary and unjust fling at the "Enquirer" for this same alleged statement." Now, the Wilmington, N. C. paper referred to, was the *Journal*—*must* have been the Journal, for the simple reason that there is no other paper published here at this time.

What is stigmatised "as a most unnecessary and unjust thing," was contained in a communication written by and signed "An Officer," setting forth the *true* facts of the case. We have no file of the *Enquirer* before us, and cannot therefore pronounce, after a personal examination of such file, as to the accuracy or inaccuracy of our correspondent, as well as the correspondent of the *Enquirer* itself, in attributing the first incorrect, and so far as North Carolina is concerned, exceedingly unjust statement, to a correspondent of that paper; but while we have no idea that its conductors would knowingly deny or suppress the truth, we think it almost, if not altogether impossible that two intelligent correspondents from different States, writing independently of each other, could have committed the error of attributing to the *Enquirer* a positive statement which never appeared in its columns.—Indeed, the *Enquirer* itself seems to have had some such idea before it, since immediately after its ill natured disclaimer, it proceeds to break the force of what it had already averred did not exist. It says "the whole matter [correcting an error of one of it's correspondents, and doing justice to gallant troops] is a *small*—a *little affair*; and if the statement has been made, what wrong, what injustice has been done?" Perhaps the *Enquirer* may think that it is a "*small*—*a little affair*," to *correct* injustice. Others might think, and quite as reasonably, that the *smallness*—the *littleness* rather appertained to the *persisting in* or the *defending* such injustice.

All men and all papers are liable to mistakes. We do not complain of the *Enquirer* or any other paper on that account, although we may think it unfortunate that these mistakes so generally take one direction; but we do confess that the "King Cambyses vein" indulged in by the *Enquirer* in this matter, would strike us as highly offensive were it not supremely ridiculous.

THE CAVALRY SKIRMISH IN ISLE OF WIGHT CO., VA.—We have received another account of the above cavalry skirmish, already referred to by a correspondent in Saturday's *Journal*. This account agrees in every essential particular save that, without detracting from the mede of praise due to the lamented WIGGINS, it also gives credit to Lt. HENDERSON, of Capt. MOORE'S company, who was in actual command at the time when the charge was made upon the enemy. Lt. SMITH, of Capt. SMITH'S company (Scotland Neck,) was in command of the advance guard. These gentlemen acquitted themselves most gallantly, as indeed did all the officers and men engaged.

It would seem as though our affairs in the West were about assuming a decidedly more favourable aspect, but even yet much remains to be seen and heard from. In regard to the ravages committed by the enemy in his advance upon Jackson, the hall has not been told. We have seen a gentleman just from that section, and he informs us that they gutted, tore up and burned everything. They tried to burn the Capitol, but the furniture was not sufficient to set fire to the solid structure. The "Confederate House," a new wooden Hotel, was burned on account of its name.—The newspaper offices of course went by the board, with the exception of a Baptist office, whether newspaper or otherwise, our informant does not know.—Around that the Yankees set a guard.

GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL passed through Atlanta, Georgia, on his way to the West. The *Commonwealth* says it requires three cars on the West Point road to transport him. The Louisville *Journal* says the Cumberland Gap had to be widened to permit General MARSHALL to pass through.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. JAMES MOORE, of Brunswick County, for a nice mess of fine new Irish potatoes grown on his plantation in said county. We don't think they will *keep* very long.

JAIL BURNED.—We learn that our Friday night, the Jail of Robeson county was destroyed by fire, said to have been started by some of the inmates, desirous of effecting their escape. We have not heard any further particulars.

THE recent fighting near Kinston, N. C., appears to have been about as confused as are the accounts which reach us from that point. Whether we lost one regiment or two regiments, or only a few men, does not appear satisfactorily to us, nor does it appear possible that it should be so, for the more we try to sift the operations in that section, the more confused do they appear. Somehow, the enemy must have better guides or a better knowledge of the country thereabouts than our people have, for if there is any outflanking done, it is always done by them.

VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE—CHANGE OF SENTENCE.—The special correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs grom Washington, under date of May 20, that Lincoln has approved the findings of the Court Martial in Vallandigham's case, but has ordered him forthwith to be sent beyond the Yankee lines. General satisfaction is expressed at the result, (adds this correspondent,) which so happily meets the difficultics of the case—avoiding the possibility of making him a martyr, and yet effectually destroying his power for evil. It is understood that Gen. Burnside has already executed the order. The Herald, World, and other Northern papers of the 21st, assert that Mr. Vallandigham has been sent to Fort Warren, but we have no doubt that the statement of the Times' correspondent is correct. The dastardly creature who presides at Washington, and who is in hourly dread of assassination, had not the nerve to send Vallandigham to Fort Warren.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, for his own sake as well as ours, ought to refuse to come into our lines, and if attempted to be sent there by LINCOLN, he ought not to be permitted to pass. We have already expressed our views on this matter however.

It would seem that the communication stating the composition of D. H. HILL's old division, and excluding the North Carolina troops from any part in the programme, appeared originally in the Richmond *Dispatch*, and was copied at second-hand by the *Enquirer*.

WE have reports of heavy skirmishing last week below Kinston. It has been asserted that General HILL's forces had been within sight of Newbern. After sifting all these reports, rumours and accounts, we cannot arrive at the conclusion that any general or unusually important movement has been made, although we may hear of such at any moment.

We forget who it was who referred in a letter to the fact that another, a celebrated talker, had, on a certain occasion achieved "a magnificent burst of silence," but who ever it was, perhaps Sidney Smith, referring to Coleridge or somebody else, there was much and deep meaning in the semi-jocular remark. There is something magnificent in silence, especially where there is nothing to be said, or at least when the writer or speaker has nothing to say, and in glancing over the columns of our exchanges we are frequently impressed with this fact. How many newspaper articles are penned, the effects of which can hardly be otherwise than evil, which we verily believe were written simply for the sake of writing—for the sake of saying something smart—of affecting deep knowledge—of appearing to lead public opinion, or at least of presenting a certain accustomed amount of editorial.

Having said this much, we will soon bring our remarks to day to a close. We really feel that just now we have nothing to submit worthy of being submitted, and shall therefore take refuge in a magnificent burst of silence.

THE last Fayetteville *Observer* comments at some length upon a paragraph which appeared in a recent issue of the *Journal* in regard to conscripts who had obtained substitutes under former laws, but whose substitutes themselves had since become liable under now existing laws. As we do not care to become involved in any discussion in regard to the matter, we would simply say that the paragraph in question was inserted at the request of Captain SWANN, the enrolling officer in this district, in order that no misconception might exist in regard to the course which his instructions required him to pursue, which was to enroll as conscripts all such persons whose substitutes had themselves become liable. Of course Captain SWANN's instructions must proceed from Confederate authority. This is the whole matter. And while on the subject, we might as well inform the Raleigh *Standard* that all its talk about Judge BIGGS and General WHITING, in this connection, is wholly superfluous and irrelevant.

Promoted.

We learn that Major JOHN D. BARRY of the Eighteenth Regiment N. C. T., has been promoted to the command of that Regiment, his rank as Colonel to date from the 3d May, 1863, (the battle of Chancellorsville.) Major BARRY has been promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. T. J. PURDIE. All who know Col. BARRY, will rejoice in his promotion, although none can fail to regret the occurrence of the vacancy which he is promoted to fill.—We can bestow no higher promise upon our brave and patriotic young friend than that he is worthy to take the place of the gallant and lamented PURDIE.

THE Steamship Sirius arrived here Tuesday afternoon through much tribulation, having had to run the gauntlet at Nassau as well as on the coast of Confederate States. She appears not to have escaped wholly without scathe, if, as we rather suspect, a hole in her larboard paddle-box was made by a round shot. She is a large and fine looking iron vessel, said to have been built on the Clyde for a Company of Merchants in Lubeck, Germany, on the Baltic, and designed to run, perhaps did run, between that port and Saint Petersburg. We do not know what cargo she brings.—Whatever she has, is most probably direct from Europe.

Things in Newbern.

A correspondent has favored us with the following extract from the *bogus* Daily *Progress* published at Newbern in this State. The ladies particularly referred to have in effect been driven from their homes and are among those who have recently come up into our lines. The following is the extract which tells its own tale:—

> The many friends of Capt. Daniel Messenger will be pleased to learn of his re-appointment as Provost Marshal of this City. Capt. M. possesses great executive abilities, and will no doubt make an energetic officer, as was the case when he formerly filled the same position. He also informs us, greatly to our satisfaction, that he intends to vigorously prosecute all violations of "General Order No. 28" relating to the utterance of treasonable language, which may be found in our official columns. All loyal persons who hear of any violation of that order by persons either in Cordurey, or Orinoline, should promptly report them to the Captain, who will mete out *strict* and summary justice.
>
> Capt. Messenger has acted promptly upon the suggestions in our Saturday's issue, in regard to the utterance of disloyal sentiments by females who unsex themselves that they may pour out their vituperation and opprobious epithets upon passers-by whose only offence is a love for the good old Star Spangled Banner. Repeated instances of this kind having come to his ears, he paid them an unofficial visit, and in an urbane and gentlemanly manner [shaking his fist in their faces, saying they are no ladies] remonstrated with them upon the course they were pursuing; meeting with defiance and treason in return for this act of kindness on his part, he promptly quartered a Company of the Mass. 17th in their house, thereby rebuking them for their disloyalty and milady-like conduct.
>
> Ladies must conduct themselves in their manners as ladies, or they cannot expect the treatment due their sex.—Pride of birth will avail them nothing, when they are engaged in the foulest treason that ever darkened the pages of history.
>
> [Residences being in demand by the Yankees in Newbern, they were driven to a *stragetic movement* to procure them—perhaps]

Counterfeit Twos on the Bank of Wilmington.

Some time since we noticed a most contemptible looking affair, purporting to be a two dollar note issued by the Bank of Wilmington, N. C. By the annexed item from the *Lynchburg Republican* of the 22d, it will be seen that they have made their appearance in Southwestern Virginia.—For the information of all concerned we would state that *the Bank of Wilmington never issued a Two Dollar Note:*

> From the Lynchburg Republican, 22d instant.
>
> COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—We have received lately at this office several notes on the Bank of Wilmington, N. C., of the denomination of two dollars, which are so bunglingly executed, and are so manifestly counterfeit that we are surprised that any person should attempt to pass them. These received here came from Southwestern Virginia, and we have heard are circulating to some extent in that section. We give a description of these counterfeits that our readers may be guarded against them. The note has in a line on the top, "Hanover, N. C., August 1, 1862," the "Bank of Wilmington," in a curved line, and in the hollow of the curve the word "Two" in large red letters, under that the line "Will pay to bearer on demand." The words "Two dollars" are in type of which the capital T is several sizes larger than the other letters. The notes are numbered, and are signed M. A. Watts, Cash'r; H. L. Martin, Pres. The figure 2 is repeated at each corner, surrounded by a flowered border. The paper and mechanical execution are both very indifferent.

CAMP NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE,
3D REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
May 13th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Gentlemen: I wish to send you a short account of the battle at Chancellorsville, which you can publish in your paper or not, as may seem to you most proper.—In this account I wish to say s nothing of the 31 regiment, with which I am connected, and may also add a line or two respecting the 1st, commanded by Col. McDowell.

We left Skinker's Neck on Wednesday, April 29th, and after nearly a day's march, reached Hamilton's Crossing, where the troops were stationed for the night. It was supposed by some, and hoped by a few others, that there would be a fight that day at the above-mentioned place, and every preparation had been made by the Generals to that end; but it was not so to be, and early on Friday morning we started for a place properly named "The Wilderness," for wilderness it most certainly is—almost without water, with stunted trees, reminding one of overgrown gunky boys, with their legs half through their breeches, than of tall, stately trees, such as may be seen in North Carolina.

When one happens by chance to meet one of the residents of this Sahara of Virginia, he encounters a rough, uncouth and untutored specimen of something, dressed up in man's clothes, who has scarcely ever heard of any thing beyond the limits of his own circumscribed vision, in this little place where the flowers almost refuse to bloom, and where the birds are scarcely ever heard to sing.

Here it was that the fight commenced on Saturday evening, May 2nd, about 5 p. m., and continued about two days and a half. Both the 1st and 3rd regiment, were in the forefront of the battle and acted with great gallantry throughout, so much so, that when it was said to one of the Virginia officers by a member of the 3rd, that these regiments were anxious to be brigaded with North Carolina troops, or else sent to their own State, as they had no identity in their present position, where they merely acted from a stern sense of duty as *soldiers*, and not *men* who had rights which were acknowledged by all those who are in authority; it was promptly and warmly replied that "the two regiments were married last night to the brigade, and hereafter, would have an identity, if they never possessed it before." I hope this may be so, as we seem to be destined to remain with our Virginia neighbours, and also in close proximity to the Yankees, who are now on the other side of the Rappahannock; and it would be well and just if we are to remain in this brigade, that we should at least receive the same measure that is given to others. I dont wish to complain, Messrs Editors, neither would the troops in question ask that any partiality should be shown to them, but they do claim that the same benefits granted to Virginia regiments should be extended to them in like manner.

But I am perhaps wandering from the subject in hand. The regiments fought bravely and well, and have already received the commendations of their Brigadier, Gen. COLSTON, who is now commanding the division in consequence of the illness an necessary absence of Major General TRIMBLE. The casualties in these two regiments alone, were very great. There were eleven officers and one hundred and sixty-four privates wounded. This is supposed to be a correct statement, as the excitement has now subsided, and the missing have returned to their places. I trust that these may all recover and be restored to their several stations again with renewed health and strength, and thus be enabled to serve in the defence of their country.

Both officers and privates behaved very courageously, yet of one man have I been requested to make especial mention, which I will now proceed to do: when the regiment was withdrawn on account of the ammunition having been exhausted, Sergeant H. C. Butler, Co. C, the Colour Bearer, who was wounded in the thigh, and consequently could not retreat, finding that he was about to be captured by the enemy, tore the Battle Flag from the lance and concealed it beneath a log. He was taken and was carried as a prisoner to the house at Chancellorsville, but the Flag was saved, and is now, it is believed, in possession of some of our Troops. When our forces drove the enemy from this position, Butler was seen riding sideways on a Yankee horse, led by a Yankee prisoner. Having been too badly wounded to ride the horse in the ordinary way, or to guide him without assistance; he took this Yankee as his servant, and made him perform an act which he doubtless understood much better than he did the art of fighting.

Several officers and men of the 1st regiment were badly wounded, and have gone to the rear for treatment, which I hope may be the means of their speedy recovery, in order to their speedy return to duty, which I am sure they most ardently desire. This regiment deserved and received the same praise for gallantry which was accorded to the 3d.

One word more, for I would fain speak of our dead. They are as precious to us as the living, and teach us from their silent graves lessons of duty and patriotism which it would be well for us all to learn. Still it is painful to remember them, as in this dying life the spent their best energies and powers in the defence of their rightful heritage, and sealed our righteous cause with their hearts' blood. But they have passed away from the noise and turmoil of these frightful times; and as we water their newly-made graves with our tears, we can but hope that their rigid devotion to their duty as soldiers may cause those who were associated with them, and others who may come after them and stand in their places, to emulate their bright examples.

Captain Thomas E. Armstrong and thirty-eight privates of the 3rd were killed during the engagement.—Though they were unshrouded, and uncoffined, and tho' no marble marks the spot where they sleep, yet in the words of the holy Bishop of Georgia, I trust that when this war is ended, the country may erect a shaft to the memory of these and of all our brave and unrecorded dead, which will tell to their children's children the story of their deeds and of their self-sacrificing devotion to the land which gave them birth. They will live forever in our hearts' best memories, as we trust they now live in the Paradise of God. May their souls rest in peace, and on the great resurrection morning, may we and they, with all the faithful of all times and all ages be re-united around the throne of God, one living army of the living God, to serve Him for ever and ever in that holy land where all is peace, and quietness, and joy.

I know neither the names nor the number of those who were killed in the 1st regiment, and therefore can give you no information on this point.

Messrs. Editors, I have written this short account, and if you choose to publish it in your Journal, you can do so, if not, you will confer a favor on the writer by throwing it into the fire, where perhaps it may meet with its own self earned fate; at any rate, for the sake of self-preservation, I shall shield myself under the signature of

NEMO.

For the Journal.

KINSTON, N. C.,
May 22nd, 1863.

The enemy on yesterday morning attacked our forces stationed at Gum Swamp, nine miles below Kinston on the Core Creek road. After a short engagement, they succeeded in flanking and capturing nearly the whole of the 56th N. C. regiment. They also captured one piece of Starr's battery, which, however, as we are informed, was subsequently recaptured.

Gen. Ransom narrowly escaped being killed. He was fired at by a whole regiment of Yankees, but providentially escaped unhurt.

The enemy fell back toward Newbern and were attacked on yesterday evening by our troops, when they again fell back. There was heavy firing in that direction early this morning, which continued for some hours, but with what result I am unable to say.

The Yankees were reported at between seven and eight thousand strong. They no doubt had the assistance of persons thoroughly acquainted with our position at the Swamp and who acted as guides for their cowardly allies.

It is reported that our forces are closely pursuing them towards Core Creek, and it is to be hoped that they will not get back to their negro den at Newbern without severe chastisement.

I will give particulars as we get them.

J. M. R.

CASUALTIES THIRD REGIMENT N. C. T.

HEAD QUARTERS 3d N. C. INFANTRY,
May 7th, 1863.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 3rd N. C. Infantry, in the fight of Saturday and Sunday, 2nd and 3rd inst., near Chancellorsville, Lt. Col. S. D. Thruston Commanding.

Field Officers—Wounded—Lt. Col. S D Thruston, seriously in left foot; Maj W M Parsley, in hand and on collar bone.

Maj Parsley though wounded in two places is still in the field and in command of the Regiment. His wounds are slight.

Sergt Major Samuel A Mills was seriously wounded in right hand.

Company A—1st Lt Joseph Dardin Commanding.

Killed—Privates T W Hill, S J Radford, J A Edwards, J P Aldridge, J M Wooten, Jno Batts, J B Dunn, J T Jones

Wounded—Lt Joseph Dardin, seriously in right arm and left hand; Lt H Bryant, slightly in leg; Sergts R A Edwards, H C Kilpatrick, Hopkin Williams, Corpls G B Pate, Jno W Taylor, Privates W M Bryant, B Baker, Jno Britt, J R Best, J R Hill, Wm Hann, J S Knight, Asa Philips, R H Suggs, S B Timberlick, Winburn West, J H Aldridge, B E Mitchell, Stephen Oxby, Richard Ward, J W Hortin, Wm Lane, J N C Taylor, Jno Grant, Jno Wainwright.

Missing—Privates P D Granger, J L Mears. Total killed, 8; wounded 27; missing 2.

Company B—Capt Jno B Brown Commanding.

Killed—Corpl H Dobs n, Private J R Cau.

Wounded—1st Sergt S S Carroll, Color Corpl H C Sandlin, Corpl T G Jones, Privates F W Brinson, J C Bostick, C R Hunter, H R Washburn, Asa Sumner, Jno J Thompson, D J Rodgers, Jno S Holland, T J Whitfield. Total killed 2, wounded 12.

Company C—Lt A C Sidbury, of Company E, Commanding.

Killed—Private D S Hollingsworth

Wounded—Sergt Jacob Strickland, Color Bearer H B Butler, Corpl D J Montgomery, Privates A L Ledbetter, Wm McLamb, S R Tolar, Jno Bailey, Augus Smith, S N Sewell, N N Arnett, Travis Bedsole, J W Rouse, E J Edwards, Wm Smith, Dan'l H West, Jno McL Walker. Total killed 1, wounded 16.

Company D—Capt J F S VanBokkelen commanding.

Killed—Robt James, Hogan Smith.

Wounded—Capt VanBokkelen, slightly in side; Lieut W H Barr, seriously in shoulder; 1st Sergt G W Boyan; Sergt Jesse Tindall, Corp'l Sol Grubb. Privates G B Adams, R S Best, R W Best, Geo E Bridger, J H Harrell, Matthew Hart, Jno Hines, Luke Kornegay, Jas Medham, J T Rochelle, Asa Rouse, Cannon Slaughter. Total—Killed 2, wounded 17.

Company F—Capt W T Bunett, commanding.

Killed—Sergt J R Jenkins, Privates E Aman J A Evans N a Ennett, T M Vann

Wounded—Capt Bunett, seriously in both thighs; Lieut E Porter, dangerously in right thigh; Lieut A C Sidbury, se iously in right arm. Privates J C Bryan, B F Bryan, J B Bullock, Bennett Dunn, Jno Deal, T J Everett, J T Hansley, Jerry Harsley, Jos Hardison, E Hardison, O H Horn, T E King, G W Padrick, W E Parker, Robt Paschal, B F Williams, R W Yopp.

Missing—Privates W Barber, J D Hunnicher. Killed, 5, wounded 20, missing 2.

Company F—Lieut E I Garrason, commanding.

Killed—Privates P H Chandler, Eli Privatt.

Wounded—Sergt Crapon, Sergt Sellars. Privates J C Allen, H Craig, N Carter, C Hardin, W H Pickett, P Roddy, J W Simpson, H Smith, Jno Saunders, J A White, G W Williams.

Missing—Corpl Ormsby, Corpl Farrow. Total, killed 2; wounded 13; missing 2.

Company G—Capt E H Armstrong, commanding.

Killed—Sergts J P Smith, Privates Albert Rich, N C Jones, D B Haskins.

Wounded—Sergt J P Ketcham, Sergt O C Hill, Corpl J R Young, Privates W N Batchelor, Oliver Brown, Lovet Brown, Winston Capps, L J Cottle, Jno M Eubanks, B F Higgans, J B Jones, J P Langley, A McCullen, Levi Phillips, B Robinson, B Shepard, James Shepard, J S Shepard, R Speight, J E Wimberry, W Wilkins.

Missing—Corpl W Buce, Privates J W Dixon, E B Roberson. Total, killed 4; wounded 20; missing 3.

Company H—Lt A L DeRosset, commanding.

Killed—D Baker, W W Brady, B Burke, G W Cashwell, D D Parker.

Wounded—Lt Z H Loudermilk, seriously through breast and back; Corpl A Springs; Privates R Aldridge, W H Cutts, J M Creach, H B Everett, J Ellis, J D Erambert, J Langley, D M Thompson, J Baldwin, H Baldwin, D R Clarke, M H Sikes, C S Sellars, J S Cain, S Hall, J M Mc Leod, S S Williams.

Killed, 5; wounded, 19; missing, 3; N Parish, M M Leonore, Corpl Lanier.

Company I—Lieut I C Stone, commanding.

Killed—Privates S C Chancey, J J Davis, W A Lassiter, W C Sawyer.

Wounded—Lt I C Stone, slightly on leg; Sergt T P Barrow, Sergt I W Day; Corpls Amos Ireland, D S Brooks; Privates J Z Allen, T H Belvin, W R Glenn, Jos B Davis, P P Glenn, J Lanier, W R Medlin, W H Martin, J Neill, T L Patrick, S J Wilkinson.

Killed, 4; wounded, 16.

Company K—Capt Thos E Armstrong, commanding.

Killed—Capt T E Armstrong, Sergt W A Bloodworth; Privates J W Garris, Jno W Harris, McHea Padgett, Z Robbins.

Wounded—Lt G M Ormsby, Lieut A J Casteen; Sergt W B Player; Corpls M Wood, K Brown; Privates G Reaves, J H Brown, C W Casteen, Robt Chadwick, Thos J Cowan, Jas Deal, P L Lee, Robt Rivenbark, B J Rochelle, A N Smiley, Daul Watkins.

Missing—Corpl R S Player; Privates M D Mott, J D Bunn, J D Walton, R Giddings.

Killed, 6; wounded, 16; missing, 5.

Lieut Col Thruston being compelled to retire from the field in the early part of the engagement on Sunday, in consequence of a painful wound received in left foot, while gallantly leading his men in a charge, the command devolved upon Maj. Parsley who immediately took command, but was wounded about an hour afterwards, when Capt J B Brown being next senior officer present took charge and remained in command during the rest of the engagement on Sunday, and until relieved by Maj. Parsley next day, Monday.

Total killed	39
" wounded	176
" missing	17
	232

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

CASUALTIES SIXTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Killed—None. Wounded, Colonel J S M'Kelroy, severely; Lieutenant William A Stowe, seriously.

Company B—Killed: 1st Lieut J A Moore, Feigt W A Parris, private C S Woody. Wounded: Capt S W Carter, slightly; Corporal J M Ray, slightly; Private J W Thomas, slightly; Samuel Milliken, severely; J M Ammons slightly; J W Proffit, slightly. Missing: James McElruth. Killed, 3; wounded, 8; missing, 1; total, 12.

Company C—Killed: Sergt A B Hensly, N A Thomas. Wounded: 2d Lieut J S Thomason, severely; Privates J D Young, serious; M McCurry, slightly; Robert Borne, slightly. A Barnett, severely; E M Herneycut, slightly; Jacob Robeson, severely. Missing: J S Ray, J M Higgins, B Y Daily.

Killed, 2; wounded, 7; missing, 3; total, 12.

Company D—Killed: Privates W M Wall, B M Thorn.—Wounded: Miles Phipps, severely; Kayle, slightly; W A Hawkins, slightly. Missing: Amos Bailey, W B H Hames.

Killed, 2; wounded, 4; missing, 2; total, 8.

Company E—Killed: Wiatt Fisher. Wounded: Lieut J M Sides, slightly; Privates J H Hines, severely; John Thompson, severely; E Sigman, severely. Missing: H Starney, P H Denton.

Killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 2; total 7.

Company F—Killed: Private J M Cockran. Wounded: Sergts B L Blackwell, severely; Corporal J C Plemmons, severely; Private J W Hays, Slightly.

Killed, 1; wounded, 3; total, 4.

Company G—Killed Private J W Williford. Wounded: Sergt J M Hampton, severely; Corpl Thomas Honser, slightly; Private J L Williams, slightly; Corporal W G Blanton slightly; Privates Jos Cole, E Simms, Missing: E Cole.

Killed, 1; wounded, 6; missing, 1; total, 8.

Company H—Killed: 1st Lieut C L Robinson,—1. Wounded: Sergt W L Westall, severely; Corpl W B Clemmins, slightly; Corpl J C Oliver, slightly; Lieut C M McLeod, slightly,—4. Missing: Corpl T L Stanfield, Private H J Morrison—2.

Killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 2.

Company I—Killed: Sergt T L Williams,—1. Wounded: 2nd Lieut I D Brittain, severely; Sergt G W Goins, slightly; Privates J M Lytle, W H Spann, John Sandy, L Jones, M Silton, Wm Picknell, L Crabtree, G J Cindry, J Cannon, Moses Ellis, W P Dearman, T H Dawson, M D Barnett, slightly;—15. Missing: N Barnett,—1.

Killed, 1; wounded, 15; missing, 1.

Company K—Killed Corpl J J Blackwell, Private R F Whitesides,—2. Wounded, 1st Lieut J C Sharp, seriously; Sergts J S Sims, John Hall, Privates A Thompson, J P Corn, W B Mills, A L Sifford, D Foster—8, Missing: Wm Ballard—1.

Killed, 2; wounded, 8; missing, 1.

Company M—Killed: 1st Lieut A M Robuts, Private John Smith,—2. Wounded: Sergt J A Carpenter, seriously; Corpl J M Johnston, seriously; W S McKee, slightly; Private F Warren, Jacob Mauney, E Rudicill, John Underwood, slightly.—7. Missing: M S Withers, Sidney Clemmer.

Killed, 2; wounded, 7; missing, 2.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed, 16; wounded, 66; missing, 15. Total, 93.

SOL. R. HENSLEY,
Adj't 16th N. C. T.

No official statement has yet been made public of the amount of Confederate Treasury Notes funded at the several depositories up to the 22d of April, nor have seen the unofficial returns, but those that we have seen reported amount to about $45,000,000, and we suppose that the whole amount will not be much short of $60,000,000. This does not include the amount funded at Richmond before the depositories were opened.

From the Charleston Courier.

WORKS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Editors Courier:—Herewith, should you choose to publish, you will find some facts regarding points and places among which a momentous struggle is to take place. These statements are, I believe, mainly correct, and may be of interest to your readers.

A description of Vicksburg would be repeating a tale already thrice told. Suffice it to say the natural defences in its rear are fully equal to those in its front, which look so sternly victorious upon the river.

The Southern Rail Road running from Vicksburg to Meridian, a distance of 140 miles, is conducted by gentlemen of energy and ability, who have made every effort to furnish transportation for troops and supplies, and keep the road and rolling stock in the best possible condition. Going East the first station is Mount Albon, seven miles from Vicksburg—a place of twelve or fifteen scattered houses. Next Bovina, ten miles from Vicksburg, three or four houses, two stores, but is the depot of the neighborhood within fifteen miles.—Two miles from Bovina, and twelve miles from Vicksburg, is Big Black Bridge, crossing that stream some fifteen miles from where it empties into the Mississippi rive. This stream is about one hundred yards wide, and was formerly navigable for small vessels as high up as where the rail road crosses, but the stream has become obstructed by trees and the caving in of embankments, so that its navigation would be difficult, if not impossible.

The topography of the country through which the river runs, below the rail road, is generally swampy; above, it gradually arises into undulating and heavily wooded land. As may be supposed, the stream is fordable, but owing to the nature of its banks, the passage of artillery and wagons are difficult, and confined to few fords. The bridge which crosses the river here is about half a mile long and eighty feet high. The part of it which is immediately over the river is supported by strong columns of stone and brick; the rest is of strong wooden timbers. Of course the destruction of this bridge, or the possession of it by the enemy, would isolate Vicksburg from communication with other parts of the Confederacy. Six miles from the bridge, eighteen miles from Vicksburg, and twenty-eight miles from Jackson, is Edward's Depot. A few houses, few stores, a blacksmith and carriage shop, make up the place.—In the season between eighteen and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton are shipped from here. The wagon road to Jackson runs by here—as, in fact, it does all along the rail road. There seems to be no reason, from its position, that it should be considered a strategic point, other than to protect the rail road bridge, and to prevent the enemy crossing the Big Black. But, at the same time, the possession of this point, or, in fact, a point either side of it, would open to them the Yazoo country.

Next through an undulating, wooded country, we come to Bolton's Depot, eight miles from Edward's Depot, twenty-six miles from Vicksburg and twenty miles from Jackson. This place is like the last in point of size and importance. A rail road extends from Bolton's to Raymond, a distance of some eight miles, but it is not now in operation. Ten miles on is Clinton, of 1000 or 1500 population—seat of an excellent College and was once one of the most flourishing cities in the State. Another ten miles and you reach Jackson, the junction of N. O. J. and G. N. Railroad with So. Railroad, forty-six miles from Vicksburg, 95 from Meridian and something over two hundred miles above New Orleans. It is a city of 5000 or 6000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated and contains handsome State buildings. The Southern Railroad crosses Pearl river here. This stream is navigable for small craft to Jackson, but such is the risk of navigation that it is never attempted but as an experiment. This stream runs South and empties into or near Mississippi Bay. Canton, where the Mississippi Central Rail Road and N. O. J. and G. N. Rail Road connect, lies twenty-three miles North of Jackson. Brandon, a place of 1500 inhabitants, and quite an enterprising town, is twelve miles from Jackson. Going onward we pass Pelshatchie, Morton Lake, Forest, Newton, Hickory, and so on to Meridian, where the So. Rail Road connects with three different railroads running North, South and East. Meridian, in the hands of the enemy, would give him command of our rail road transportation between Mississippi and all other ports of the Confederacy. Meridian is a low, sandy place, consisting of rail road buildings, two or three "hotels" and a half dozen houses. The stations between Brandon and Meridian are simply depots and not likely to be the scene of a struggle.

W. H. J.

Yankee Praise of Jackson.

The *Enquirer* passes an appropriate and pithy comment upon the Yankee praises of Jackson, now that he is dead. Him "they never could afford to admire until he was dead, and their sorrow is tempered by a sense of relief." The *Enquirer* thinks that their creditable mimicry of admiration of him "is second only to that unfeigned homage which, in their inmost souls, they pay to the living grandeur of their own hero, Butler, who embodies, in highest perfection, all that they can conceive of moral grandeur; for his is patriotism that pays—a glory that can be measured in gold invested, discounted, made to bear interest." It proceeds to undeceive them, and to prove that in accordance with their own standard of true glory, as displayed in Butler, their great model, Jackson is unworthy of their praises. It says:

"It may seem harsh, at such a moment, to damage, in the eyes of the Yankees, the memory of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

IT IS REPORTED, but the report wants confirmation, that LINCOLN proposes to send Mr. VALLANDIGHAM South, as a punishment for his opposition to the despotism which the abolition administration is engaged in trying to establish throughout the North.

Now to this we must perfectly object. We have all due respect for Mr. VALLANDIGHAM; as much respect as we can have for any citizen of the enemy's country, but for all that, we cannot forget that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Ohio, a government and a State at war with the Confederacy. The Confederacy is engaged in carrying on a war for the assertion and maintenance of its own separate and independent existence, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, pending the proceedings which have resulted in his condemnation by military authority, has distinctly and emphatically stated that under no circumstances would he consent to a disruption of the Federal Union. In plain terms, he takes unmistakeable ground against the position to which the Confederacy is irrevocably committed. Thus in effect and in substance Mr. VALLANDIGHAM occupies towards us the position of an enemy, and if sent here, would be entitled to cast his lot with us. On the contrary, coming here as a matter of choice, he would come as a voluntary exile. His sojourn would be a punishment inflicted upon him by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who would thus practically treat the Confederacy as a penal colony to which to transport those of his citizens or subjects who may unfortunate as to incur his arbitrary displeasure or that of his minions and agents. That the Confederacy has no element to occupy any such position no one, we think, will dispute or contend. We are not going to compliment the discretion of Mr. LINCOLN's sailors, nor is our territory to be made a Botany Bay for his re or convenience.

But apart from the [illegible] one could not the objects of Mr. LINCOLN in the [illegible] of sending Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to be sent [illegible] VALLANDIGHAM is an able and prominent politician [illegible] Republican movement in the North which [illegible] candidate on the anti-war platform, and the position of Governor of the State of Ohio. Who can fail to see the insidious character of the [illegible] LINCOLN proposes to pursue towards him.

Let us [illegible] South and cordially received by the [illegible] influence in Ohio would be destroyed. [illegible] marked men, branded as a traitor and [illegible] ers—as a man in league with the [illegible] Confederates are called at the North [illegible] LINCOLN's object. The scheme would be [illegible] would be likely to be crowned with success.

On any [illegible] we think that policy as well as [illegible] allowing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, as a [illegible] shelter our lines, or remain among our [illegible] numerous to him. It would be contrary, [illegible] respects it would be a concession to [illegible] which we [illegible] at Mr. VALLANDIGHAM may freely use his own [illegible] accord to [illegible] with the Confederacy, the case would be [illegible] and [illegible] er welcome [illegible] this is not the case.

Upon the whole, however, the disposition is doubtful in the extreme. [illegible] Warren or Forrest.

ITALY.—In the last [illegible] at which attracts to our own great [illegible] we are not to lose sight of affairs abroad. [illegible] eyes were turned towards Italy and its [illegible] navy, or what was supposed to be such. Between CAVOUR and LOUIS NAPOLEON [illegible] and CHARLES the Sixth an revolution [illegible] the other provinces of the Neapolitan [illegible] Italy, with the exception of Rome and [illegible] under the sceptre of Victor EMANUEL [illegible] and Sardinia, the head of the ancient [illegible] who, strangely enough in this hour [illegible] ph, was made to resign to France the [illegible] and Nice, the ancient seats of his [illegible] the nucleus of his power.

Victor [illegible] King of Italy, yet Austria frowns [illegible] the strong [illegible] of the celebrated quadrilateral [illegible] the historical cities of Venice, Mantua, Verona [illegible] with them the Venetian Kingdom. In the [illegible] Peninsula the Papal power holds its seat [illegible] and [illegible] to impress the danger of meddling [illegible] to be measured in the scales with [illegible] Besides Rome there [illegible] other great capitals—Milan of Lombardy, [illegible] and Naples of the Kingdom of [illegible] these cities have a history, a [illegible] identification with the Italian people far exceeding [illegible] which pertain to the modern [illegible] capital of the Piedmontaine Kingdom, [illegible] rather to be classed as of Gallic than of Italian [illegible] Rome might form a centre for a united Kingdom of Italy, but Turin cannot. Nestled away under the [illegible] of the Alps, at one corner of the Italian territory, [illegible] in geographical position as well as in [illegible] the majority of the newly acquired States, with [illegible] hereditary subjects of Victor EMANUEL, have not yet begun to be identified. Piedmont has not been absorbed by the new "Kingdom of Italy."—All the [illegible] certainly refuses absorption into the petty States of Piedmont and Sardinia. The southern Kingdom of Naples with its teeming population and vast and splendid capital, is [illegible] governed from the unimportant interior city of Turin. Milan, the centre of a territory equal in population [illegible] superior in wealth to the hereditary States, is unwilling to occupy a subordinate position. Tuscany too, finds her [illegible] capital, Florence, no longer a capital, but a mere provincial town, and her people look back, not with [illegible] regret to the days of the Grand Dukes. The fabric of Italian nationality has been constructed with more regard to [illegible] than strength. Its parts yet want cohesion, and [illegible] outside pressure brought to bear upon them, would [illegible] human probability soon resolve themselves into their original elements.

CARDINAL WISEMAN, one of the ablest, most learned, most ambitious and most energetic of the princess of the Latin Church, is spoken of as the probable successor of the present reigning Pontiff. His would indicate no disposition on the part of the See of Rome to abandon the struggle for temporal power or religious supremacy. There is many an easier [illegible] that which VICTOR EMANUEL is called upon to play.

RUMORS.—We [illegible] a rumor this morning, that the steamer "Pet," from this port, had been captured by the blockaders after crossing the bar. We have received no confirmation of the rumor, and regard it as more than doubtful.

We learn that a passenger by the Northern train states the existence of a report yesterday in Goldsboro' of fighting going on below Kinston. This, too, wants confirmation, but we give it for what it may be worth.

Nothing Additional.

We are without anything to-day from the direction of Vicksburg. The last accounts were far from being as favourable as we could have wished, but for all that, we are far from regarding the danger in which Vicksburg is placed as imminent and pressing. Unless we are wholly deceived in the character of the defences erected for the protection of that place, as well as in the spirit and numbers of its defenders, it cannot be taken in a day nor in a week, nor in many weeks, nor until proper means have been taken for its relief. If we are deceived, if Vicksburg falls at once, and without a protracted struggle, then indeed will we be greatly deceived, and the whole people will be deceived with us. But we anticipate no such distressing result and shall continue to hope for the best—*until despair dum*. We think Vicksburg cannot be taken at once. If it cannot, it will not be taken at all. If GRANT can get to Snyder's Bluff and take our fortifications there before JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON can come to their aid he may be in Vicksburg in a week. If he cannot, he may never be in Vicksburg.

THE Raleigh *Standard* of yesterday's date mentions having seen certain Northern papers taken from the mail bags captured on the Chesapeake and Albermarle Canal, by Captain ELLIOTT. It quotes from the Baltimore *Clipper* of the 12th instant, as follows:—

"The rebels appear to have withdrawn their forces from North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, to reinforce Lee on the Rappahannock, which relieves our commands in those vicinities, and we may expect the active spirit of Foster will very soon be at work for the attainment of greater achievements in the old North State. Wilmington is a prize worthy of his ambition—or, it may be, he will be able to make demonstrations in support of any movement on Charleston which Hunter intends making. The season for active work in all the South will soon be over, and whatever is to be done must be done speedily—so let the blows be quick and powerful."

We can hardly say how many troops FOSTER has, but we very much question his being in a position to attempt any formidable demonstration against Wilmington. The Confederate forces have, no doubt, been reduced in Eastern North Carolina and Virginia, but so we have reason to believe, have the Federal forces. Still the utmost vigilance can never be unnecessary, in presence of a wiley and embittered foe, who has a large transport and armored fleet within little over a day's sail of our coast.

WE have recently seen a good many friends from this and other counties of the Eastern part of North Carolina and are pleased to find their reports of crop prospects in every instance favourable. This is not much of a wheat-growing section, but corn, potatoes and all other products usually grown here promise a most abundant yield should no unforeseen calamity overtake them.

THERE WOULD APPEAR to be some manifestations in New York of a disposition to resist the arbitrary course of the LINCOLN authorities as shown in the arrest and sentence of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, but so far these are *only* manifestations. For the present, at least, we see no probability of their proceeding to extremities. Should the feeling become sufficiently wide-spread and powerful to threaten serious physical consequences we may rest assured that the cunning of SEWARD and the pusillanimity of LINCOLN will find out and adopt some means of evading or backing out from the issue. But that issue has not yet come, nor, with the whole military force of the North in the hands of the LINCOLN government—with its agents in every position of power—with its spies pervading every circle of society, do we see any chance for its coming soon. We look for the backing down in this case to be done by the so-called peace party of the North. As things now stand they are bound hand and foot, and in the clutches of the Philistines whose bonds they will fail to break at least the chances for such failure are fully ten to one, if not even greater.—Should Vicksburg fall, the chances would totally vanish for a long time to come.

THE Federal movements in Central Mississippi, in the vicinity of Vicksburg and Jackson are among the boldest and most important of the whole war. If successful in capturing Vicksburg, the enemy will succeed in striking a blow which must be deeply felt by the Confederacy. If they fail, they will suffer to a corresponding extent. Unless they can carry out their schemes within the next three weeks their failure will be disastrous. They are distant from their base of operations. The term of service of a very important portion of their force is about expiring. It is now or never with them. The fact that the enemy has been able to force the passage of the Big Black is deeply to be regretted. That it is an unfavourable circumstance, is not to be denied, nor is there any one in attempting to conceal the fact that great dependence was placed upon the line of the Black, which was considered eminently defensible.

The enemy will probably attack our Forts at Haynes and Snyder's Bluffs, on the Yazoo, taking them in the rear and thus attempting to force their way to the rear of Vicksburg. The plan is a bold and apparently a skillfull one, and nothing but the most consummate skill and energy on the part of our leaders and troops can prevent its being completely successful. The situation is certainly critical in the extreme.

It is evident that GRANT, the Federal Commander, has stolen a march upon General PEMBERTON; and, that the latter has been very decidedly outmanœuvred and out-generaled. We trust that General JOHNSTON may have arrived in time to make the proper dispositions to defeat the movements of GRANT, but it is to be feared that there are serious grounds for uneasiness. We shall look for news from the West with the deepest interest. The campaign in Mississippi must be short, sharp and decisive. GRANT cannot keep the field for any great length of time without being forced to fall back to his supplies.

GRANT is receiving large reinforcements by way of Memphis. A goodly number of choice troops are on their way to reinforce JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, so that the heaviest fighting of the war may yet be looked for near Vicksburg, within a few days. The idea of starving that place out is foolish, since there are supplies there fully sufficient to last our army at that point from four to five months.

THE following short editorial from the Richmond *Whig* of the 20th inst., has some strong expressions, and we are rather inclined to think they are well deserved. We like the general independent tone of the *Whig*, and wish we had more journals of the same stamp in Richmond and elsewhere than we have.

West Point.

The Yankees at West Point are hiding in the pine thickets and making believe they have gone away. This is a game which soldiers far less cunning than Yankees are wont to practice, and the marvel is that the Confederates should be tricked by it. But nothing can cure the credulity of authorities who never dream of deceiving their own people and have no earthly conception of the structure and appearance of a falsehood. To believe every Yankee utterly incapable of deception is the first qualification for high office at the seat of the Confederate Government.

But this beautiful simplicity of character is not confined to officers in the civil service. Before Hooker made his last advance, there were Colonels and perhaps Generals willing to swear that the force of the enemy in Stafford did not exceed, at the farthest, 70,000 effective men. Moreover, they were convinced that an aggressive movement was not in all the thoughts of "Fighting Joe." He succeeded admirably in crossing the river; was it because we sought to entrap him or because the movement was not anticipated?

It is abundantly evident, to the unmilitary mind, that the landing and entrenching at West Point is not a mere ruse to hold Lee in check, but a part of a well laid plan to capture Richmond—perhaps to hold it for a day and burn it, as Jackson was held and burnt. One day of Yankee rule in Richmond would result in damage which years would not repair.

We have urged that every available means be employed to prevent a sudden dash into the city. No earthly attention has been paid to our suggestions. The volunteer organizations are disbanded. Gen. Winder smiles serenely; the President turns complacently to the satisfactory condition of affairs in the department of Vicksburg, and rejoices over the superb administrative faculties of his pet, Pemberton. The skies are bright—sugar is advancing in price—the birds sing in the Capitol Square—whiskey is sold and drunk in a thousand shops—all goes merry as a marriage bell—nobody is hurt—Allah is great, and the Commandant of the Post at Richmond is his prophet.

THERE are no Consuls accredited to the Confederate States. Our government permits the agents of foreign governments who do not recognize us, to execute the functions of the Consular office in our midst, under *exequaturs* issued by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our bitterest foe.

However, when the war broke out, these Consuls were here, and we thought it better to let things go on quietly, which we did. But subsequently old consuls have been withdrawn or removed, and new ones sent to take their places. This, as we are informed, has recently happened in the instance of the French Consul at Charleston. Again an appointment has been made and this fresh consul, to reside in Charleston, S. C., has been accredited to, and authorized to enter upon the duties of his office by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, an alien enemy. It is evidently time that some more decided course was taken by our Congress and Executive authorities.

THE Richmond *Whig* thinks that the enemy is fortifying at West Point, the head of navigation on the York River, below Richmond, with a view of making a sudden dash upon the city, from that point. It is not impossible. If our authorities are caught knapping after the many warnings they have had, they will have only themselves to blame.

THE balance of prisoners in the hands of the Confederates is said to number 25,000 men.

For the Journal.

Another Arrival. Blockade Runner Back, etc.

FORT FISHER, May 22nd, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PECK.—The steamer "Flora," Capt. Masters, from Nassau, with a valuable cargo, came in safely this morning. The blockaders made an attack on her but were promptly driven off by the guns of Fort Fisher.—The "Flora" brings news that the Iron-clad ram "Miriam," which Col. Crossan was expected to bring to the State of North Carolina, had gone back to England, the builders being required to deliver her in a Confederate Port.

HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE.—In his veto of the State Guard bill, Gov. BROWN speaks of the militia officers as "an organized force, ready," &c. Will somebody inform us how they are organized, when they were organized, and where they were organized. Who commands the brigade, who the regiments, and who the companies? Some eight hundred out of the "over three thousand" were sent to Savannah on a wild goose chase a few weeks ago, but if they formed any organization we have never heard of it. Leaving them out of the question, how did the remaining 2,500 organize, who have never yet reported for duty? Perhaps some of the "Governor-for-life" men may be able to answer these questions.—*Sav. Republican.*

A box was sent from Providence, Rhode Island, recently, with the following address:

"John McPherson, squire, kumpany C, sekund regiment rode ilan privateers, Washington, d. ce., Kamp klose to the Wrappanock, an ak wy creak."

UNCLE ABE'S VERY LATEST JOKE.—During the past week a gentleman called upon the President and solicited a pass for Richmond. Well, said the President, I would be very happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got their yet." The applicant quietly and very respectfully withdrew on his tip-toes.

For the Journal.

UNQUESTIONABLE BRAVERY.

CAMP COLSTON, VA., May 20th, 1863.

Messrs Editors:

Knowing that many of our warmest and most anxious friends (a great portion of whom move in your midst) are constant readers, a class from whom we have experienced manifold blessings and favours I have selected your sheet as a proper medium to convey to them and all who feel an interest in our welfare, an account of the most brilliant and daring feat enacted in the *drama* of this whole war. Since the retreat of Gen. Longstreet's army from the neighborhood of Suffolk everything has been lulled into a perfect state of tranquility and composure in this Department of the State.

Nothing had transpired to break the monotony of camp, save the occasional booming of cannon in the distance, until Sunday evening, 17th inst. when Dodge's cavalry was made to acknowledge that they knew nothing of the *seven cuts and right parting* but had been taught the theory and not the practice of that branch of the service. Last Sunday morning our picket was seen to dash into camp in a state of nervous excitement; he at once reported to Capt. Moore, the commanding officer of our small cavalry force in Isle of Wight, in the neighborhood of Smithfield. He reported that the enemy in strong force had chased him from his post and were making for our camp with vastly superior force to our own. In a very short time, almost incredible, our men were mounted and ready for the conflict. Capt. Moore being ill-disposed, was too feeble to command our small force, numbering less than fifty men. So the command devolved upon Lt. Wiggins of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles. Lt. Wiggins with the S. N. M. R. in front, sallied forth in the direction of the enemy. In the lapse of an hour, our noble little band, consisting of detachments from three companies, viz: Nicholls's, the S. N. M. R. and Murchison's came upon the enemy in the road. The command "charge" was given, and Mr. Editor, it was an imposing sight to see our boys making this desperate charge upon their opponents. After we have discharged our pistols and guns, our sabres were seen to leap forth from their scabbards, and air, it was a solemn yet striking scene; for our well directed blows caused a number of them to bite the dust—a touching thing to see them lift up their hands and in the most supplicating tones beg forgiveness and pardon. The fight lasted only about 40 minutes, in which time we retook six of our men, captured on their post, killed ten (10) consisting of a Captain, three Lieutenants and six privates, and took twenty-six prisoners. We sustained a loss of two of our number Lieut. A. S. Wiggins and Private Kelley of Captain Bell's company, though few in numbers, yet weighty in importance. Another type of Spartan bravery has not shown forth in this cruel war than was exhibited in the dauntless courage of our much lamented Lieutenant. As soon as his eyes fell upon the enemy, he dashed forth, leading the charge, but which last seen, was mowing them down right and left.

In erasing the name from the catalogue of the C. S. A., he has left a signature that added a peculiar lustre and glow to its embellished pages, a name, had he not been cut down in the vigor of manhood, would have shown with an imperishable lustre among the brightest luminaries in the galaxy of the Southern Confederacy. We deeply mourn his loss. Many others performed deeds of daring, but I will desist from narrating them, for my communication is already too lengthy.

Very respectfully, B.

WAYNE HOSPITAL, May 23rd 1863.

Messrs. Editors: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following articles for the use of the Wayne Hospital from Mr. W. L. Steel: Thirty-two pounds dried apples, two large bottles sauperkrog wine, one bottle catsup, and four bars of very nice soap. I assure the kind gentleman that the present to this institution shall be appropriated to the proper persons, and at least a few of the poor soldiers in the confederacy shall try the flavour of his wine.

I would be glad indeed to receive many donations of the above articles, or delicacies for the sick. If any person is desirous to contribute money, we can use it in procuring many things useful.

Very respectfully,

J. L. NEAGLE,
Asst Surgeon in charge.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 21st, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:

Please publish list of casualties in Co. D, 20th N. C. T., furnished to me by 1st Lieut. J. L. Gore:

Killed—Corp'l Daniel Norris.

Wounded—Sergt. John B. Sappington, severely in arm and shoulder. Private J. H. Mills, left arm amputated; J. W. Mills, slightly in leg; James Harrell, severely in arm and shoulder, Frank Spivey, slightly in heel; Corp'l Bythel Hinson, slightly in leg, Owen Duncan, severe y, supposed prisoner; Daniel Duncan, severely; Clawdius Carter, severely, leg bone torn out.

Missing—Corp'l W. W. Wimble.

Killed	1
Wounded	9
Missing	1
Total	11

Very respectfully,

W. J. STANLY.

At a called meeting of Company I, 18th Regiment N. C. Troops, May 11th, 1863, Sergt. E. F. White was called to the Chair, and Sergt. R. Devane was called upon to act as Secretary, and a Committee of three appointed to draft resolutions relative to our deceased comrades in arms, Sergt. T. P. Bryan, privates J. E. Heath and Alfred Brown. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God, in his Always Providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved comrades in arms, Sergt. Thomas P. Bryan, privates J. E. Heath and Alfred Brown, who fell in the recent battles of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863.

Be it therefore, Resolved, 1st. That in their death we have sustained a loss which will be keenly felt by us during the entire war.

Resolved, 2d. That in the death of Sergt. Bryan we have been deprived of a non-commissioned officer, who has, by his kindness to us and gentleness of disposition endeared himself to us with [illegible] ties, and whose memory will ever be cherished by us with affection.

Resolved, 3d. That to the bereaved families of the deceased we extend our heart felt sympathy.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the families of each forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

Sergt. E. F. WHITE, Chairman.
Sergt. T. R. DEVANE, Secretary.

J. L. COOK,
J. L. PUFFORD,
R. HOLLINGSWORTH,
} Committee.

State Journal please copy.

GEN. MEAGHER AND THE IRISH.—In a letter to Maj. Gen. Hancock, (which we find printed in the Baltimore American) Gen. Meagher has resigned his commission, upon the ground that his command is reduced to a mere handful, and that he cannot recruit his brigade. Of course he possesses an undying devotion to the cause of the Union, and a desire to serve it in any position in which he may be placed. This fact, taken in connection with the late lecture of Richard O'Gorman, of which we spoke some days since, proposes to us what we had believed before, that the Irish citizens of the Federal States are entirely sick of the war. The statements lately made of large masses of Irish immigrants tempted over for the purpose of enlistment, must, therefore, have been immensely exaggerated. We have suspected so, and now record the agreeable news with much gratification, for three reasons: First, that the Irish were the best troops in the Yankee armies; second, that a check has been put upon the cruel imposture put upon that credulous people, namely, that to fight for the Union was to fight against the interests of England; third, that our own faithful Irish citizens of the Confederacy fighting in our armies, will no longer be stung by the bitter thought, as they move into line of battle, that, in defence of their homes and their adopted States, they will go to slaughter such multitudes of their own misguided kindred.

At the first battle of Fredericksburg Meagher led the desperate charges of his brigade upon Marye's Heights, and the deluded Irish soldiery displayed a valor which did no discredit to their native land or to their ancestry. But they have enough of it. They begin to suspect that the repeal of the Union in Europe is not likely to be attained by forcing another Union in America. The widows and the orphans of their people will long mourn by their desolate hearths this cruel and accursed mistake.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Battle-Field Letters.

Friends in the army have sent us a number of letters found on the battle-field, some of which we would like to publish, if space permitted. We have before us quite a number—many of them written in German—which we confess is Dutch to us. Others are the tender effusions of damsels at home to their lovers in the army. The ladies everywhere would vote us mean if we were to take advantage of an accident to betray to the world a letter intended for a particular eye. We may, however, among our selections, make some extracts, which, without discovering the parties, may afford some idea of life at the North.

The letters disclose a *growing disgust for the war.* One of the writers stops amid her caresses, and addresses her lover in these words:

"Now, ———, I am a going to talk in earnest, and a way that I never talked before. I suppose you will be glad to hear me say so. *I am down on the infernal Abolitionists!* The poor black-hearted beasts; if I had *old Abe Lincoln*, the old son of a—you know what—I would hang him like I would a dog. I want you to leave that mess of nigger lovers and come home. *I am a turncoat*, and I am glad to think I have got sense enough to turn."

The spirited and sensible damsel winds up her letter with verse:

"The ring is round that has no end,
So is my love for you, dear friend!"

Another merely enjoins her lover to "come home as soon as possible," and then abandons herself to verse; such as—

"Sure as the vine grows round the stump,
You are my sweet sugar lump?"

and ending with—

"My pen is bad, my ink is pale,
My love to you can never fail!"

Can our Confederate girls come up to that?

Finance.

RICHMOND, VA., May 19.

SPECIE AND NOTES.—Gold has advanced. The brokers to-day were offering $1.50 premium and asking $5. The rise is attributed to a more active demand from "blockade runners." Bank notes are also higher—selling at 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—We quote Confederate bonds, $100,000,000 loan, 103 to 109 according to date; do. do. seven per cents, 100 and int.; do. do., $15,000,000 loan, 100 and int; Va. registered bonds, 112 and int.; do. coupon, int. suspended, 165; No th Carolina sixes, 175; Tennessee sixes, int. suspended, 165; Missouri do. do. 165 to 167½; Richmond city bonds 135 and int; Va. Central R. R. 1st mort, 130 and int.; Exchange Bank stock, 125; Farmers' do. 125; Bank of the Commonwealth, 125; Ins. Co. State of Va. 50; Old Dominion do. 40; Va. Fire and Marine Ins. 50.

COUNTERFEIT "GREENBACKS."—It is a fact notorious and undisguised, that the Yankee Government has winked at the spurious issues of Confederate money put forth at the North and circulated in the South.—Becoming adepts in the art of counterfeiters, and finding it more profitable the counterfeiters have turned their attention to the Yankee "greenbacks," and have produced a dangerous imitation of them. Some of this bogus money was found on the person of the Yankee prisoners taken at Chancellorsville, and we are glad to learn that certain speculators in the trash, who bought it up with a view to the premium, have been done for considerable sums.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

Treason Discovered in Hooker's Army.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer tells the following:

Intelligence was received here to day of an important arrest at Falmouth, the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. No doubt has existed for a long time that the rebels have had some secret means of knowing every thing that transpired within our lines, and that such information was instantaneously conveyed.

The orders for recent movements had not reached the circumference of the military circle formed by our army before the pickets on the opposite bank were calling out, in mocking tones, "How are you Yank?—Ain't those eight days rations moldy yet?" These facts have caused the deepest anxiety at headquarters, as until now the means adopted by the rebels have baffled the vigilence and labor expended to defeat them.

General Patrick, the Provost Marshal of the army of the Potomac was, however, determined that the secret should be brought to light. The guard stationed along the river bank and in situations favorable for signals have been constantly enjoined to use the utmost care and watchfulness to discover and expose the iniquitous system.

Yesterday their efforts were crowned with success.—One of the guards in the town of Falmouth, stationed outside a dwelling house adjoining the river bank, heard a clicking like that of a telegraph instrument. He advised his superior officers, and was directed to enter the house and investigate.

This was done and on opening the door he discovered a party of four or five persons, one of whom was seated at a telegraph instrument sending messages by a submarine wire across the Rappahannock. They were all arrested. A just and speedy punishment will doubtless, be at once meted out to them. This punishment, according to the laws of war, is death.

Gen. McClellan Waited on by the City Council of Washington—What he says of General Stonewall Jackson.

The rumor that General McClellan had resigned, and another that he had been again assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, have both proved untrue. In a conversation with the Committee on the occasion of the presentation of the complimentary resolutions by a delegation from the Washington City Council, Gen. McClellan expressed himself much grieved at the death of Stonewall Jackson, and said of him:

"No one can help admiring a man like Jackson.—He was sincere, and true, and valiant. Yet no one has disappointed me more than he has. Jackson was one of my classmates, and at college never promised to be the man he has proved himself. He was always very slow, and acquired a lesson only after great labor. And yet his determination was so great that he never gave any thing up until he succeeded. His character seems to have changed since, for he has exhibited a great celerity in all his movements; while in command of rebel forces. Lee is perhaps the most able commander the rebels have, and Jackson was their best executive officer."

SCENES IN THE NEW YORK GOLD MART.—The "coal hole" at New York where the gold gambling takes place, is now one of the sights. A correspondent describes the room as low and narrow; seats radiate from the sides, and rise to the ceiling on all sides. The desks for the President and clerk are like the bench and clerk's office in a country court room. He says "the room was filled with about two hundred persons and was crowded to suffocation. Several men were pointed out to me as men who had made a fortune in a few days. Men were on their feet and seemed to command attention when they made a bid. Others had lost as they were worth and "more too." Their sunken eyes and cadaverous looks, and the constant banter of others, seemed to justify the statement. The President kept up a continual pounding with his hammer—men screeched and yelled on all sides—orders given for men to take their seats—parties called by name and fined—some dozen or two talking, screaming at the same moment—shaking of fists—swearing—collision, and then a lull—to be followed by the same scenes. Between the sale of gold and the sale of stocks the Board indulge in a song. This song is no other than the famous John Brown song, only Mr. Chase's name is substituted for that of the old hero; and he is told that though he is good looking he cannot "come it" over New York brokers; and then the chorus—'Glory, glory, hallelujah,' comes in with a will. The coal hole is a study. The time employed—less than an hour. But for fortunes are made and lost in that little time."

YANKEE ADMISSIONS.—In the New York Times of the 9th are tabular statements of losses in the battles near Fredericksburg, which sum up 14171 for three corps and one division of the fourth corps. There were in Hooker's army seven corps, and according to this ratio the whole loss must at least reach 25 000. Yet in the same paper containing these detailed statements of a loss of 14,171 for one half of the army, there is one of the usual and characteristic editorials stating the whole loss not to exceed 10 000.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—The particulars of the great alliance proposed to be formed by Russia with the United States have leaked out in Federaldom. According to statements of the matter now made, it appears that the Czar of Russia proposed to furnish the Federal Government men and money to crush the rebellion with, provided she would mortgage all lands North of the Ohio river to him, assigning for his reason for not taking the territory of the South, that the people of the South would suffer total annihilation before they would submit, and there would be nothing to get by the conquest; that the Federal Government would be bankrupted, and her bonds would be worth nothing. The proposition did not meet with any favor with Old Abe and his advisers; and Mr. Clay for entertaining it has been sent to a new field to exercise his great persuasive powers. A complete history of the diplomatic schemes of Lincoln's administration would make a decidedly spicy book. Our Western scow boatman would appear in a more ridiculous light than he did when he rushed through Baltimore with his Scotch cap and plaid cloak.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—Stanton has decided that the acceptance of $300 in lieu of service is pernicious and not mandatory: that he is not a national treasurer, and has no time to hunt up substitutes. The President concurs, and the clause selling exemption at $300 will be practically ignored. Conscripts must hunt up substitutes at their own price, or volunteers will be called for to be accepted only as substitutes for drafted men and receive the Government bounty and the conscripts' price of exemption besides.

CONFEDERATE CORKS.—Rev. H. B. Pratt, Chap'ain of the 63d North Carolina, writes to the North Carolina *Presbyterian.*

Allow me to make another suggestion. Down in these swamp lands of Eastern North Carolina, we find an innumerable multitude of what are called "cypress knees."—They come up like *tumuli* from the swampy, miry earth and are of rather a pithy nature. If some enterprising workman would cut these up by a circular saw, into blocks of a convenient size, and by an easily contrived knife give them a proper shape, he could make a small fortune, as well as confer a benefit on the public by supplying the country with "Confederate corks." Black gum root, well dried is better still, and both cuts and takes shape better than cork itself. A drop of warm cement (one part wax or tallow and two of rosin) on the top of these corks would make them equal to the best made in Spain or Portugal, and infinitely superior to the miserable article we commonly see.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In reply to the question "If we can execute the conscript law, why can't the North execute theirs?" the Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin replies:—No nation, since the world began, has ever fought as hard to conquer another nation as that nation would to defend itself. Would Tennessee fight as hard to conquer Ohio; would she spend as much time and blood and treasure to conquer Ohio, as to defend herself?—Would every man in Ohio come forth to subjugate Tennessee as they would rise as one man to resist a people that entered their State, imprisoning their citizens and devastating and destroying every thing as they go? When did the South ever propose to conquer the North? They only ask to be let alone. The question is will a nation of robbers fight as hard to carry on their robberies and murders as the men who defend themselves against the robbers and murderers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

GOV. SEYMOUR ON THE ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM.

RICHMOND, May 22nd, 1863.

Gov. Seymour, in his letter to the Vallandigham sympathy meeting at Albany, says that the arrest of Vallandigham has brought dishonor upon the country. If the proceeding is approved by the government and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step to revolution, but it is revolution itself. We pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than half the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion in the South or destroy the free institutions of the North.—We look for its decision with solemn solicitude.

The first resolution adopted by the meeting in New York denounced the arrest and sentence of Vallandigham as a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship. One speaker, referring to Gov. Seymour's letter, said that he knew the people would stand by Seymour, with guns and bayonets in their hands, at all hazards. [Loud cheers for Seymour.]

LATER FROM YANKEEDOM.

RICHMOND, May 22, 1863.

Northern dates of the 20th inst., have been received but they are unimportant.

The New York Times says that the late meeting was a ridiculous demonstration. The Herald treats it as the first notes of civil war. The World says that it was successful both in number and enthusiasm and speaks of bloodshed on Northern soil.

A Washington dispatch to the Evening Post, says there will be no movement on the Potomac for some time to come. Hooker has been left to follow his own plans.

Yankee dispatches say that Vicksburg will soon be taken.

Cincinnati dispatches say that an invasion of Kentucky is threatened.

Gold 184 @ 49 premium.

JOHN MORGAN AT WORK AGAIN.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register*, writing from Monticello, Ky., May 12, gives an account of a victory recently obtained by General Morgan's command, which we copy:

The Yankees having moved across the river at this place and driven out Gen. Pegram's forces, Gen. Bragg ordered Gen. Morgan to move up from Liberty, Tenn., with his entire division (except one regiment) and "either capture or drive them across the river."

The command was at once put in motion, and having made a forced march of more than one hundred and twenty miles, swimming rivers and enduring all kinds of hardships arrived in front of the Yankee encampment, in what is known as the Horse Shoe Bend, last Saturday. The General, with an advance of about 500 men, came upon a considerable force of the enemy some ten miles from the river, when a running fight commenced which lasted until night, the enemy disputing the ground and retreating from tree to tree.

The next day the firing commenced early in the morning, and was kept up at intervals for about six hours the Yankees being strongly posted in the thick woods with their flank protected by almost impassable ravines. At about two o'clock the command made its appearance, and the General prepared to make the attack. A portion of Col. Cluke's brigade consisting of Cluke's and Chenault's regiments, supported by a portion of Col. Duke's brigade, consisting of Ward's, Smith's and Grigsby's regiments were ordered to advance, and the fight commenced by a terrific volley of musketry from the enemy, with plenty of grape, canister and shell from their cannon. Nothing daunted, our brave boys never faltered, but madly pressed on, every one having made up his mind that the battery must be taken. After a most desperate resistance of about fifty minutes, the Yankee lines commenced giving way, and the battery seemed almost within our reach, but thanks to Yankee horses and the tired condition of our men, they literally got run us, and carried it off. The nature of the ground made it impossible to advance with any rapidity, as the growth of timber was very dense and the ground much broken.

The enemy continued to retreat until they reached the river, about four miles, where they succeeded in crossing, not without considerable loss of life; many of their men rushing madly into the river and drowning. It was impossible to press them at the ferry, owning to the batteries of the enemy on the other side commanding the south bank for a mile, and effectually covering the ferry.

Our loss was severe; some twenty killed and quite a number seriously wounded by the shells of the enemy. The enemy's loss was heavy, some thirty left dead upon the field and quite a number wounded. We took twenty-five prisoners, representing five different regiments, besides releasing quite a number of citizens that the Yankees were dragging from their homes.

From the Augusta Ga., Constitutionalist.
Nil Desperandum.

When troubles come like a sea, when obstacles mount up on obstacles, when darkness come a thick blackness, then the true heroism displays itself, and genius essays to conquer fortune itself. During the progress of this momentous struggle, in which the Confederates have staked everything upon success, we have had many a dark hour, but our people have come through every crisis yet, as proved gold from the furnace, and seeming disasters have been overruled for good. From the beginning we have all felt that we could never turn back, never relax our energies, never surrender; and at no time have we felt more perfectly than at present that we could not afford to fail—that it were better to be destroyed forever from out the earth than falter in the great work. The radical destructive purposes of the Abolitionists are known to all men, and we all intuitively know that we can afford to do anything rather than submit.

And while we feel fully conscious of the enemy's designs, there never was a time when it became us to exercise more daring in battle or more fortitude at home, for apparently no more perilous hour has ever dawned upon us. The grand decisive attempt to reduce Vicksburg, and to open the Mississippi to the enemy, is about to be made and made in a manner which seems to hold out good promises of success. Grant is below Vicksburg with an army of perhaps a hundred thousand men, has extended his line, after failing to cross the Big Black river near Port Gibson, from his base, Grand Gulf, seventy miles West to the centre of Mississippi at Jackson, its capital, which he has captured, gutted and abandoned. Having thus cut our railroad communication with the Eastward, he has turned back on the line of road leading to Vicksburg, with the intention no doubt of assaulting that position from the rear, if he can reach it, while a storming party is probably to be landed simultaneously on the water front of that devoted, heroic little town.

Perhaps it may not be a great disaster that Jackson has fallen, and that the enemy has it in his power to destroy the road from that place Westward towards Vicksburg as far as he can penetrate. It certainly is not an irreparable calamity, but we regard it as a misfortune of the first magnitude that we had not sufficient forces to hold Jackson and the whole line of road extending thence to Vicksburg. The reduction of Vicksburg, were it possible, we should consider not only a terrible disaster to us, but a success to the Abolitionists far outweighing in real importance *all* the other successes they have gained during the war. We could better afford to lose any other point, or any other two points, than that one, for while we hold it we hold the river, from the frozen lakes to the flowery delta. It is a sealed sea to the Yankees while Vicksburg belongs to us. We do not see the policy of underating anything of this sort, or of attempting to blind the people—rather let them know the truth and th